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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Message of the President to Congress.

Initiatory Movement for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery.

Government Pecuniary Aid for State Emancipation.

A New and Important Financial Measure.

Activity of the Hostile Armies on the Lower Potomac.

BRISK CANNONADING ON BOTH SIDES.

Skirmish with Rebel Cavalry Near Pohick Church.

Impressive Obsequies of the Late General Lander.

ARMY PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS, &c., &c., &c.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1862.

The President to-day transmitted to Congress the following message:—

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—

I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies which shall be substantially as follows:—

Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end; but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the States and people immediately interested should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it. The federal government would find its highest interest in such a measure, as one of the most efficient means of self-preservation.

The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that the government will, ultimately, be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the slave States north of such parts will then say, "The Union, for which we have struggled, being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern section." To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it. As to all the States initiating it, the point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that while the offer is equally made to all, the more northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more southern that in no event will the former ever join the latter in their proposed confederacy. I say "initiation" because, in my judgment, gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all.

In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census tables and the Treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of the war would purchase, at a fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State. Such a proposition on the part of the general government sets up no claim of a right by federal authority to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring, as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them. In the annual message last December I thought fit to say:—"The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed." I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. A practical reacknowledgment of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend and all the ruin which may follow it. Such as may seem indispensable or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle must and will come.

The proposition now made, though an offer only, I hope it may be esteemed no offence to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned than are the institution and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs? While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would soon lead to important results.

In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1862.

EFFECT OF THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT ON EMANCIPATION.

The President's Message excited deep interest in the House to-day. It was evident that a document of such an important character was not generally anticipated. The reading was called for by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and on his motion referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, in which it will be discussed. Some of the members, apparently not fully understanding it as pronounced from the desk, perused the manuscript at their seats. The subject therein discussed forms to-night a theme of earnest conversations. The message of a similar character transmitted to the Senate was not read.

AN IMPORTANT FINANCIAL MEASURE.

The bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to-day authorizing the purchase of coin, and for other purposes, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of any bonds or notes bearing interest authorized by law for coin, at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest, and may issue, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, certificates of indebtedness, such as were authorized by the act "to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness to public creditors," approved March 1, 1862, to such creditors as may desire to receive the same in the discharge of checks drawn by disbursing officers upon sums placed to their credit on the books of the Treasurer, upon requisitions of the proper department, as well as in the discharge of audited and settled accounts, as provided by said act. It is further provided that the demand notes authorized by the act of July 17, 1861, and by the act of February 12, 1862, shall be receivable and shall be lawful money and legal tender in like manner and to the same purposes and to the same extent as the notes authorized by the act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States, approved on the 25th of last month.

THE TAX BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means are revising and correcting the Tax bill from the printed proof sheets, and expect to produce a perfect copy in print to-morrow.

SKIRMISH NEAR POHICK CHURCH.

We learn that a skirmish took place yesterday morning, on the Telegraph road, near Pohick, between a party of Texan Rangers and a company of General Heintzelman's division, resulting in three killed and one wounded on our side. What loss befel the enemy is not known. It is said that this company were commanded by a volunteer Lieutenant Colonel, who permitted the enemy to pass to their ambuscaded position under his guns, but yet led his command into the trap. The killed on our side were one captain, one lieutenant and a private, with one private wounded.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC—INCREASE OF THE REBEL FORCE NEAR AQUIA CREEK—BRISK CANNONADING ON BOTH SIDES.

The gunboats Satellite, Acting Master Foster, and Island Belle, Acting Master Harris, discovered on Wednesday a number of rebel cavalry near Aquia Creek, and complimented them with a few shell, when the rebels precipitately scampered away, and the steamers returned to their anchorage.

A brisk fire was opened this morning, at about three o'clock, by the lower flotilla, causing great alarm, at least among the rebels. The long roll was beaten, commencing at Aquia Creek, and extending along up the river as far as Evansport. The call of the roll extended through a greater number of camps than at any time before. The camp fires within a few days past have materially increased, showing a considerable augmentation of the rebel forces in this vicinity.

The rebels opened fire upon the Budd's Ferry battery at eleven o'clock this morning. About twenty or thirty shots were fired, without doing any damage.

The steamer Yankee to-day went in within half a mile of the Virginia shore, and shelled a new battery in process of erection in the rear of the position of their old battery at Freestone Point. The rebels were forced to evacuate the premises.

THE TRIBUNE'S CRITICISM ON GENERAL BANKS' MOVEMENT.

The assertion of the *Tribune*, that the forward movement of General Banks' column over the Upper Potomac was a *fiasco*, because the canal boats were too large for the canal, is altogether unwarranted by the facts. In the first place, the boats were those which had been for a long time used on the canal; but some of the repairs hastily made to the side walls of the locks destroyed by the rebels were unsubstantial, and the walls had bulged to such an extent as to obstruct the passage of the boats. This, however, did not in any way interfere with the movements of General Banks' column. It was not intended to rely upon the canal boats, but to use them as accessories in case of the insufficiency of the pontoon bridge, which was found adequate to all purposes of the crossing of all the troops and wagons and teams; nor was there even the slightest failure in the expedition of General Banks, except in the expectation of meeting the enemy. All that was intended to be done immediately was accomplished with the most satisfactory success. The first and chief object was the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which is now, for the first time since the breaking out of the rebellion, in our possession throughout its whole length, and will soon be in running order from Baltimore to the Ohio river. The damage to the canal locks does not in the slightest degree affect operations.

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. LANDER.

The funeral of the late General Lander was attended to-day with imposing ceremonies. The body, after being embalmed, was taken to the residence of Secretary Chase, where the bereaved widow and her friends assembled, and received the sympathies of Mr. Chase and his family in their sorrow. The corpse was dressed in the full uniform of General Lander, and placed in a coffin covered with black velvet and trimmed with silver. Upon the coffin lid was placed a wreath of camilias and immortelles, encircling a silver tablet, which bore this inscription:—

FREDERICK W. LANDER, BRIGADIER GENERAL,
Died at Camp Chase, Va., March 2, 1862.
BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE.

The remains were guarded by a detachment of the Andrew Sharpshooters, under their commander, Captain John Saunders. This corps, which was enlisted in General Lander's native city, formed his body guard, and followed him to Western Virginia, under a pledge to Mrs. Lander that they would never leave him upon the field of battle, and if he had been called to face irresistible odds this devoted band would have perished to a man rather than allow him to be killed or captured by the enemy.

Twelve o'clock was the hour named for the cortege to form and escort the General's body to the Church of the Epiphany. The most distinguished members of the government and many Congressmen were assembled to pay their respects to the deceased. The coffin was placed upon a caisson, draped with the American flag, and the escort was formed in column, consisting of the 107th volunteer infantry, who had marched from beyond Alexandria, and who looked like regulars; Captain Tidball's battery, Company A, Second artillery, regulars; a squadron of cavalry from the Pennsylvania Lancers; Brigadier General Silas Casey and staff; the clergy; the body, with pall bearers Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. F. P. Blair, Hon. Charles Sumner, Hon John F. Potter; Major General McClellan, Generals R. B. Marcy and Seth Williams, and Colonel T. M. Key. Immediately behind the hearse was led General Lander's favorite gray charger, a noble animal, which was ridden by him at the battle, in Western Virginia, at Rich Mountain. The horse, his military equipments, with crape upon his bridle, and the General's military boots were fastened to the stirrups. The General's body guard, twenty in number, were formed on each side of the coffin.

Mrs. Lander, attended by Secretary Chase and his daughter, Miss Catharine Chase, followed in a carriage, and after them marched the Eleventh Maine regiment, with side arms. Next followed the President and members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, the Massachusetts delegation in Congress and other distinguished friends of the deceased.

The services in the church were conducted by Rev. Dr. Hall, who read that sublime dissertation on the immortality of the soul, by St. Paul.

Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, then made an eloquent address to the mourners and the crowded audience, in which he eulogized the deceased, and pointed out the lesson taught by his death, which seemed to us so great a sacrifice. He said that Lander was a brave, heroic man, who had given unselfishly his life to his country. He was an honest man, one who looked down from a sublime height with contempt on all the petty arts of intrigue, and from his character in that respect all might learn a profitable lesson. He was, withal, a man of tender sensibilities and fine imaginations, and might have been a great poet if God had not designed that he should be a great warrior. The lessons to be learned from his death were enforced by the speaker, who said that the sacrifices of those who have cheerfully given their lives to the cause of the country should inspire all to remain true to that cause. We have to continue the conflict while he has achieved his victories. Bishop Clark closed with the words "Brother, go home; for thee the field is won."

The procession was reformed, when the services were closed, and the procession moved in its former order, under direction of General Casey, through Pennsylvania avenue to the railroad depot, and the remains, attended by the widow and her friends, including Hon. John B. Alley and the General's faithful body guard, were conveyed in a special train at three o'clock to Salem, Mass.

All the flags in the city were displayed at half mast during the day and the sorrow was universal.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

The President, in addition to the officers promoted for gallant conduct, has nominated Brigadier General Thomas to be a Major General, as a recognition of his late eminent services in Kentucky.

Also Colonel Harvey Brown, to be a Brigadier General by brevet.

Major Arnold, to be Lieutenant Colonel by brevet.

Captain Hildt, to be Major by brevet.

Major Tower, to be Lieutenant Colonel by brevet.

Captains Allen, Chalfin, Closson, Robertson, Blunt, Duryea and Langdon, to be Majors by brevet; and First Lieutenants McFarland, Shipley, Jackson, Pennington, Seeley, Frank E. Taylor and Todd, to be Captains by brevet.

The following heroes of Mill Springs were nominated by the President for promotion:—Wm. C. Kise, brevet Colonel; Gustavus Kammerling, brevet Lieutenant Colonel; Robert L. McCook, Brigadier General; M. D. Manson, Brigadier General; Horatio P. Van Cleve, Brigadier General; S. S. Fry, Brigadier General.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

CAPTAINS UNITED STATES ARMY.

T. E. Noell, Missouri, Nineteenth infantry.
W. J. Slidell, Sixteenth infantry.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

R. Clarke, Second artillery.
W. C. Green, of Pennsylvania, First infantry.
W. N. Tisdall, of Pennsylvania, First infantry.
George M. Randall, of Pennsylvania, Fourth infantry.
Henry W. Paterson, of Pennsylvania, Fourth infantry.
F. H. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, Fifth infantry.
J. P. Schindell, of Pennsylvania, Sixth infantry.
S. G. Penny, of Pennsylvania, Ninth infantry.
F. E. Sellers, of Pennsylvania, Tenth infantry.
Samuel J. Franks, of Pennsylvania, Eighth infantry.
J. S. Hoyer, of Pennsylvania, First cavalry.
W. K. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, First artillery.
J. S. Dickson, of Pennsylvania, Third artillery.
E. R. Ames, of Maryland, Third infantry.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

E. A. Muhlenburg, of Pennsylvania, Fourth artillery.
C. L. Fitzhugh, of Pennsylvania, Fourth artillery.
H. B. Livingstone, of Pennsylvania, Eleventh infantry.
J. M. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, Eighteenth infantry.
W. H. Bartholomew, of Pennsylvania, Sixteenth infantry.
C. L. Truman, of New York, Eighteenth infantry.
W. H. Mills, of Missouri, Fourteenth infantry.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERALS, WITH RANK OF MAJOR.

C. G. Halpine, of New York.
George C. Strong, Ordnance Department.
R. M. Copeland, of Massachusetts.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERALS, WITH RANK OF CAPTAIN.

J. H. Liebenau, of New York.
Sergeant J. McCoy, Fifth cavalry.
S. F. Barstow, of Massachusetts.
G. V. Halsted, of New Jersey.
E. M. Neill.
C. T. Gardner, of Oregon.
A. F. Fiske.
R. M. Sawyer, of Wisconsin.
W. Hoffman, of New York.
C. C. Suydam, of New York.
W. T. Clark, of Iowa.
F. W. Ludlow, of Michigan.
Thos. P. Griffing, of New York.
Lyne Starling, of New York.
Jas. H. Strother, of Virginia.
Gustavus Baserth, of New York.
Henry Thall, of Ohio.
Wm. H. Morris, of New York.
John H. Knight, of Delaware.
Jos. Dickinson, of Pennsylvania.
Jacob R. Freeze, of New Jersey.
Robert Chandler, of Wisconsin.
John M. Norvell, of Michigan.
J. A. Rawlins, of Illinois.
Geo. E. Flint, of New York.
Frederick T. Locke.
Louis Richmond, of Rhode Island.
Francis A. Walker, of Massachusetts.
Sergeant Major Gustavus Urban, Fifth cavalry.
William D. Sedgwick.
Joseph Howland, of New York.
Charles Kingsbury, of Ohio.
Henry W. Smith, of Michigan.
Edward C. Baird, of Pennsylvania.
Fred. D. Fewall, of Maine.
E. Sparrow Purdy, of New York.
Charles W. Foster, of Massachusetts.
Isaac Moses, of New York.
Clarence H. Dyer, of Illinois.
John M. Wright.
J. S. Gregory, of Dakota.
Leonard D. H. Currie, District of Columbia.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS, WITH RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Samuel Ringwalt, of Pennsylvania.
G. Nelson Smith, of Pennsylvania.
William R. Dowling, of Pennsylvania.
Vincent Phelps, of Pennsylvania.
J. W. Denzell, of Pennsylvania.
Samuel G. Heige, of Pennsylvania.
W. J. Kountz, of Pennsylvania.
John M. Hale, of Pennsylvania.
E. M. Livermore, of Massachusetts.

COMMISSARIES, WITH RANK OF CAPTAIN.

M. L. McPherson, of Iowa.
J. Thornton, of Ohio.
John Spiker.
W. P. Durst.
George H. Wood, of Minnesota.
Lewis O. Haling, of Pennsylvania.
Nathaniel Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania.
Edward Martindale, of New Jersey.
Alexander M. Lloyd, of Pennsylvania.
James M. Wilson, of New York.
Richard T. Auchmuty, of New York.
Thomas J. Newsham, of Illinois.
Thomas G. Hoyt, of New York.
Henry Clay, of Kentucky.
Hazard Stevens, of Washington Territory.
William H. Schealer, of Indiana.
Frederick Jeoffer, of Indiana.
Caroll D. Potter, of Massachusetts.
James R. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania.
Theodore Read, of Illinois.
Charles I. Powers.
Daniel McCook, of Kansas.
Placidus Ord, of California.
Southard Hoffman, of New York.
George D. Kellogg, of Illinois.
George A. Hicks, of Massachusetts.
William Van Loghn, of New York.
H. Clay McDowell, of Kentucky.
Sylvanus D. Hence.
Henry Z. Curtis, of Iowa.
William G. George, of Indiana.

ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS.

John M. Pomeroy, of Pennsylvania; M. C. Hanna, of Pennsylvania; M. L. Martin, Wisconsin; Chas. J. Sprague, of California; Jos. H. Phinney, of Pennsylvania; Columbus S. Stevenson, of Indiana; Wm. Smith, of Vermont; Wm. G. Terrel, of Kentucky; O. S. Witherill, of Indiana; Martin L. Bundy, of Indiana; John A. L. Morrell, of Pennsylvania; Thos. B. Oakley, of New York; Maris Hooper, of Pennsylvania; Hoyt Sherman, of Iowa; Frank H. Eting, of Pennsylvania; Jno. Allison, of Pennsylvania; Richard P. L. Baber, of Ohio; Philip Speed, of Kentucky; L. F. Thurston, of Kentucky; W. C. H. Sherman, of New York; Alvin Walker, of New York; Wm. M. Wiley, of Pennsylvania; Wm. F. Heey, of New York; Alex. H. Williams, of New York; Robert S. Webb, of New York; Truman G. Wright, of Wisconsin; Jno. A. Lowry, of Indiana; Wm. H. Johnston, of Ohio; Henry J. Adams, of Kansas; James C. Yeba, of Indiana; Benj. F. Watson, of Massachusetts; Nicholas Vedder, of Illinois; O. Holman, of Massachusetts; Wm. Tillman, Michigan; Wm. Larned, Illinois; Russell Merritt, Pennsylvania; Geo. F. Emery, Massachusetts; Thos. M. Burt, New York; Frank Bridgeman, Iowa; Julian O. Mason, Massachusetts; John W. Newell, New Jersey; Ira L. Hewitt, Texas; Henry Y. Sullivan, Illinois; Wm. J. Martin, New Mexico; Rufus Cheney, Wisconsin; Robert Smythe, Iowa.

BRIGADE SURGEONS OF VOLUNTEERS.

F. F. Sawyer, R. B. Smith, J. Clymer, John T. Carpenter, Thos. H. Bache, A. P. Maybert, W. O. Lowman, Daniel Meeker, J. H. Grove, D. J. McKibbin, J. B. Reale, James Bryan, Wm. Hayes, and R. A. Corigan, of Pennsylvania.

MILITARY STOREKEEPER.

H. A. Brigham.

GENERAL SICKLES' NOMINATION.

In executive session of the Senate to-day, the Military Committee reported adversely upon the nomination of Brigadier General Daniel E. Sickles.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The following appointments were confirmed by the Senate to-day:—

Captain Charles H. Bell, Flag Officer Pacific squadron.

Captain W. W. McKean, Flag Officer Gulf blockading squadron.

Captain Louis M. Goldsborough, Flag Officer North Atlantic blockading squadron.

Captain Samuel F. Dupont, Flag Officer South Atlantic blockading squadron.

The following Assistant Paymasters of the navy were confirmed:—Edward May, Henry M. Denniston, Richard Washington, Charles W. Hassler, Thomas C. Masten, Rufus Parks, Frank C. Cosby, Edwin Stewart, Wm. T. Meredith, Wm. B. Thompson, Joseph A. Smith, Richard H. Douglas, R. Julius Richardson, Lawson C. Merrill, James S. Turnbull, Clifton Hellen, Ambrose J. Clark, Charles E. Hammond, Levi S. Stockwell, George Cochrane, Thomas S. Caswell, George A. Sawyer, Caspar Schenck, Wm. W. Williams, Francis C. Upton, Judson S. Post, Wm. H. Weldon, Charles Day, Jr., Arthur J. Pritchard, Ben F. Camp, Jr.

J. J. Witzig, E. M. Shield and Thomas B. Stillman, were confirmed as inspectors of steamboats.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The following were confirmed as Postmasters to-day:—B. L. Cult, Hannibal, Mo.; T. Good, Allentown, Pa.; L. Smith, Watertown, N. Y.; P. H. Agan, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. R. Bacon, Leroy, N. Y.; C. O. Eastman, Claremont, N. H.; T. K. Ware, Fitchburg, Mass.

The following named Consuls were confirmed:—J. R. Fairlamb, at Zurich; H. Young, Santa Cruz; Alexander Henderson, Londonderry; Charles H. Edwards, Alicante; Abraham Hanson, Bissao; Elias Wample, Laguayra; Thomas Spencer, Hilo; Wm. H. Evans, Cyprus.

The following were confirmed as Collectors of the Customs:—William W. Mills, at Paso del Norte; L. Haven, Chicago; J. F. Stalker, Annapolis, Md.; Wm. L. Ashmore, Burlington, N. J.; Charles A. Perkins, Oswego, N. Y.; Charles F. Swift, Barnstable, Mass.; Nathaniel K. Sargent, Kennebec, Me.

The following Surveyors of the Customs were confirmed:—George Howland, Tiverton, and W. W. Gorton, Pawtuxet, R. I.; W. Thornberry, Paducah, Ky., and J. R. Meeker, Nesqually, Washington Territory.

The following were also confirmed:—C. W. Chatterson, Indian Agent, Cherokee agency; C. H. Hale, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory; Thomas S. Nelson, Recorder of Land Titles in Missouri; S. B. Ganeson, Receiver of Public Moneys for Nebraska; H. Stout, Attorney, and J. L. Gibbs, Marshal, of Utah; E. D. Shattuck, Attorney for Oregon; W. Wasson, Marshal for Nevada.

PRESENTATION TO SURGEON CLARK.

A fine sword, sash and belt, and a splendid pair of Colt's navy revolvers were last evening presented to Surgeon Clark, of the Fourth Michigan regiment, by the patients and attendants in the regimental hospital. In response to the presentation, at which were present nearly all the officers of the regiment and surgeons of contiguous regiments, Dr. Clark, in the course of his remarks, took occasion to speak of the extra dangers to which the surgeon is exposed on the battle field, it being his duty to stay by the wounded although everybody else fled. He dwelt also with eloquent emphasis upon the arduous and unremitting labors of the surgeon in camp. The affair, altogether, passed off very handsomely. Dr. Clark, who, by the way, is a brother of Grace Greenwood, has the reputation of being one of the most industrious and capable surgeons in the volunteer service.

TWO REBEL OFFICERS CAPTURED.

Two rebel officers were captured to-day at Vienna by a detachment of Colonel Averill's cavalry regiment. They were absent on furlough, and were on a visit to friends at that place.

A SOLDIER SHOT BY A SENTINEL.

A Quartermaster's Sergeant of the Second regiment, Sickles' brigade, was shot by a sentinel night before last, and died this morning. He was with the grand rounds, and being in advance of the party, did not give the countersign, and the guard fired upon him.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The latest official weekly returns from the government hospitals present the following figures:—Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, 136; General Hospital, Union Hotel, Georgetown, 170; Columbian College, Washington, 200; General Hospital, "Circle," do., 60; St. Elizabeth Hospital, do., 118; hospital for eruptive diseases at Kalorama, 78; Patent Office Hospital, do., 80; Fifth Street Hospital, do., 5; General Hospital, Eckington, 26; Douglas Hospital, 66; Alexandria Hospital, 317; total, 1,237. Of these 333 belong to New York and 240 to Pennsylvania volunteers.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH EASTERN VIRGINIA.

Postal communication is entirely reopened to Accomac and Northampton counties, Virginia.

FREE DELIVERY OF LETTERS IN CITIES.

The Post Office Department is ready to establish, as soon as Congress shall give the authority, free delivery in cities, with uniform rates of postage for local and general letters.

CHARLES HENRY FOSTER, OF NORTH CAROLINA, AGAIN AN APPLICANT FOR A SEAT IN CONGRESS.

Charles Henry Foster has returned to Washington, and again presented his petition for a seat as member from the Second Congressional district of North Carolina. The case is before the Committee on Elections.

PRESENTATION TO COLONEL COWDIN.

Colonel Robt. Cowdin, of the First Massachusetts Volunteers, was presented on Wednesday with a magnificent sword, sash, belt and pair of epaulets. The presentation was made by Mr. Lewis Mason, of Boston, on behalf of the friends and neighbors of Colonel Cowdin, who replied in an eloquent and appropriate manner.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Military Committee of the House hold a special meeting next Monday, to listen to suggestions from Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, respecting the Sanitary Commission.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Skirmish Near Columbus—The Enemy Dispersed by the Gunboats—Heavy Firing in the Direction of New Madrid—40,000 Rebels Reported at That Point, &c., &c.

CHICAGO, March 6, 1862.

A special to the *Tribune* from Cairo says:—The federal pickets at Columbus were driven in yesterday by the rebel cavalry. The woods in the vicinity of the town were shelled by the gunboats. The rebels fled.

It is reported that heavy cannonading was heard at Columbus at four o'clock this morning, in the direction of New Madrid. The rebel army at that point numbers 40,000 men, having been largely reinforced from Columbus and Memphis. They also have eight wooden gunboats.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 5, 1862.

The gunboat Mount Vernon has arrived from the blockade off Wilmington.

A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island to-day, but has not yet returned.

The wind to-day is northwest.

Arrival of Rebel Officers at Fort Warren.

BOSTON, March 6, 1862.

Forty-nine rebel officers, from Fort Donelson, reached this city this morning, in charge of a detachment of the Ohio Twentieth. They are principally from Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, and comprise all the colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors captured. They were sent to Fort Warren.

The Kansas Legislature and the Pacific Railroad.

LEAVENWORTH, March 6, 1862.

The Kansas Legislature have adopted a resolution nearly unanimously instructing the Kansas Senators and requesting the representatives in Congress to aid the passage of the Rollins' Pacific Railroad bill, and a ratification of the treaty with the Pottawatomie Indians.

Michigan Democratic State Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., March 6, 1862.

The Democratic State Convention met in this city yesterday, and organized by electing W. H. Hovey, of St. Joseph county, permanent President. The attendance was very large. Fully five hundred delegates were present and the proceedings were harmonious throughout. It was deemed inexpedient to nominate candidates for State officers at this time. Resolutions were passed expressive of the position of the democracy of Michigan in the present crisis, promising to support the government in all constitutional means to suppress the rebellion, and opposing the termination of the war until all resistance to the government everywhere ceases. Abolitionism is strongly denounced as equally guilty with Southern secessionism, and the speedy extinguishment of both is hoped for. Also approving the modification of General Fremont's proclamation, Secretary Cameron's report, and the appointment of the present Secretary of War, as indications that the President will adhere to the constitution. Also denouncing corruption and extravagance, and demanding honesty and economy in the administration of the government.

THE SOUTHWEST PASS FILLING UP.—A letter received in Boston from on board the United States frigate Colorado, off the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, states that the Pass is filling up fast, with the prospect that in another month or two the sand will effectually blockade it. There are about ten feet of water on the bar now. The rebel ram Manassas has made its appearance two or three times, but her commander has not deemed it expedient to attack our vessels.

IMPORTANT FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

The Rebels in Full Force at Winchester.

Bunker Hill Occupied by the Union Troops.

SKIRMISHES WITH THE ENEMY.

The Work on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, &c., &c., &c.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., March 6, 1862.

Reliable intelligence states that the rebels are in full force at Winchester. They have completed formidable earthworks on this side, mounted with sixty guns, including field batteries.

Nothing of special importance transpired yesterday.

The work on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad progresses rapidly, and every point is strongly protected, from Cumberland to Harper's Ferry, and every facility is being afforded to the company. A large force is employed on the bridge and iron trestle work at the Ferry. The work has been found in better condition than was at first supposed by the engineer, and ten days is fixed as the time at which through connection can be made.

All the commands of this division are in the best condition and anxious for an attack by the enemy.

Bunker Hill was occupied by our forces yesterday, as the extreme outpost on the west.

There is some movement of troops to-day.

A scouting party of cavalry reports that Ashby's rebel cavalry last night attempted to cut them off when near Berryville, but were foiled in the attempt.

Four regiments, with a four gun battery, attempted on the 3d instant to flank Colonel Geary near Lovettsville, but were driven off without a battle.

Yesterday several deserters were brought into town by the cavalry. Among them was Lieutenant Arthur Markell, of the Fifth Virginia Volunteers.

A squad of the Van Alen cavalry to-day captured a rebel picket, five in number, near Bunker Hill. They belonged to the Second Virginia infantry. The prisoners were carried before the division Provost Marshal, Lieutenant Colonel Andrews, of the Massachusetts Second, for examination.

CHARLESTOWN, March 6—8 P. M.

Smithfield, seven miles northwest of this place, was occupied to-day by a strong force.

General Banks has issued a General Order forbidding all kinds of depredations or marauding upon the property of citizens. He says no officer or soldier shall disturb in any manner the ordinary business of the country. He has appointed Major S. H. D. Crane, of the Wisconsin Third, as the officer in charge of all seizures of property for the use of the army.

Country supplies, which on our arrival were cut off, are now coming in more freely.

Public sentiment in regard to our presence is gradually undergoing a favorable change, and faces which scowled upon the Union soldiers now smile in pleasant intercourse with the officers and men.

The army storehouses here are fast filling up with confiscated articles of produce and manufactures, and such as are required are being issued to the army.

The seizures to-day include five hundred and seventy barrels of flour, and two hundred bushels of wheat, the latter in bags, marked "Confederate States."

INTERESTING FROM TENNESSEE.

Our Clarksville Correspondence.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 25, 1862.

Arrival of the Union Troops—Rebel Flag of Truce with Medical Officers—What They Wanted—The News from Nashville—The Rebel Outrages There Condemned by the Rebel Sympathizers of that City—The Losses at Fort Donelson, &c., &c.

On the 22d inst. considerable quantities of military stores, ammunition and commissary goods have been seized by the military. A detachment of the troops found a wagonload of rebellious powder in a barn, two miles east of the city, concealed in the hay. The greater portion of such stores were destroyed by the rebels before the arrival of the gunboats. Some of it has been carted off since. Some cattle and mules have been found; but very little of the military equipments and stores found will be of any service. On the same evening the steamer Hillman came down from Nashville, bearing a white and yellow flag, and having on board eleven medical gentlemen. The object of the visit was twofold—to convey to Nashville the wounded rebels who are in the hospitals here, and, in case they were not permitted to do so, to give them such medical attention as they might need. As they were unaccompanied by any military officer, being all civilians, and were in no manner authorized to promise the return of an equal number of our wounded so hastily hurried to Nashville, they were not permitted to remove any of them, and to-day they were sent back with their flags. It had the appearance of a pretty cool piece of impudence; but, then, it is a way these Southern gentlemen have of doing business. Some of them seem to think that they have but to ask and they will receive. They have learned some of the usages of war by the expedition, just as General Grant learned how to deal with Southern generals when he sent a boatload of the Belmont wounded to Pillow, and was delayed three weeks in obtaining an exchange.

From these gentlemen and from Union sources I learn that a most terrible state of affairs exists in Nashville. Soon after the intelligence of the surrender of Fort Donelson was received the military authorities commenced the destruction of the different bridges in the city. Public meetings were held, petitions presented, committees waited upon the military, all asking that the destruction be stopped, but all to no purpose, the work of destruction proceeding until, it is said, not a bridge remains. A panic, induced by the same causes which produced the panic in this city, and increased by the sudden retreat of the leading rebels—Governor Harris being the first to leave, and the wanton conduct of the military—gave the whole city over to the wildest disorder and confusion. All law and order, civil and military, was broken up by the cowardly flight of the public guardians. Thousands of citizens made hasty departures from their homes, and an unbridled soldiery commenced pillaging and other outrages. Some of the notorious Texan Rangers, under Forrest, were shot by citizens in attempts to protect their property. It is much to be regretted that our authorities did not at once proceed to Nashville, when they learned that no resistance would be made there. Order would have at once been restored and vast amounts of property have been saved. A gentleman from Nashville, an avowed rebel, said to your correspondent to-day:—"Our leading men told us that the federals would pillage and destroy our city; but, sir, they could not have served us as badly as we have been by our own soldiery." Such comments are common among the most ultra rebels. The marked contrast between the military rule of our authorities here and that to which they have been subjected by the officers of the rebellion is producing a marked effect upon the public mind. Men are thinking and beginning to talk of the security and liberty they enjoyed under the old government, and to contrast it with the losses and wrongs which have followed their attempted change. Public opinion, which was manufactured by falsehood and stimulated by prejudice, is slowly working back into its old channels, becoming calm and right. The old attachment to the Union, which once gave a vote of sixty-four thousand majority against secession, and has been smothered, is being rekindled; and, so soon as the din of arms shall cease, the rebel leaders, being either prisoners or refugees, Tennessee will be as true to the Union as of old.

I send you herewith as near an estimate of the killed and wounded at the Fort Donelson battles as I have been able to make. It is very nearly correct:—

Regiments.	Killed.	Wounded.
Eleventh Illinois	76	203
Eighteenth Illinois	45	155
Seventh Illinois	4	24
Twelfth Iowa	3	20
Fifty-eighth Ohio	—	3
Fourteenth Iowa	6	60
Second Iowa	38	160
Ninth Illinois	35	105
Forty-first Illinois	17	130
Twentieth Illinois	21	118
Thirtieth Illinois	19	71
Eighth Illinois	56	196
Thirty-first Illinois	40	200
Eleventh Indiana	3	7
Forty-second Illinois	—	6
Forty-fifth Illinois	3	15
Twenty-fifth Indiana	5	20
Seventeenth Illinois	2	27
Forty-sixth Illinois	2	10
Forty-fourth Indiana	5	[illegible]
Twelfth Illinois	20	[illegible]
Seventy-sixth Ohio	0	7
Taylor's Battery	1	4
Birge's Sharpshooters	2	3
Forty-ninth Illinois	11	[illegible]
Total	458	[illegible]

This table is short of our actual loss, [illegible] however, the regiments which were most actively engaged and suffered the most. The Eleventh Illinois, which lost, killed and wounded, 278 men, only took into the field 535 men, rank and file. Two hundred and fifty wounded and well prisoners were taken to Nashville. Two of the Eighth Illinois have died in the hospital at this place.

Gen. William Nelson's division passed up the Cumberland on seventeen large transports yesterday—colors flying, bands playing, and the men all enthusiastically eager for the fray.

The following characteristic orders have just been promulgated in this division. They will show the determination of our general officer to restore perfect order:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 7.
HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
FORT DONELSON, TENN., Feb. 22, 1862.
[EXTRACT.]

Tennessee by her rebellion having ignored all laws of the United States, no courts will be allowed to act under State authority, but all cases coming within the reach of the military arm will be adjudicated by the authorities the government has established within the State.

Martial law is, therefore, declared to extend over West Tennessee. Whenever a sufficient number of citizens return to their allegiance to maintain law and order over the territory, the military restriction here indicated will be removed.

By order of Major General U. S. GRANT.
JOHN A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 11.
HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 24, 1862.

The sale of any spirituous or intoxicating liquor in any quantity is prohibited. Should any one violate this order he will be placed under guard, for trial by court martial, and his liquor seized and held for hospital purposes.

By order of Brigadier General C. F. SMITH.
THOS. J. NEWSHAM, Assistant Adjutant General.

Our Nashville Correspondence.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 21, 1862.

The Arrival of the Union Troops at Nashville—The Destruction of the Bridges Ordered by the Retreating Rebels—The Order Carried Out—The Boats Ordered to be Burned—The Rebel Stores Shipped to Atlanta—The Rebels Retreat Towards Chattanooga—Previous to the Retreat the Rebels Plunder the City—How the Union Troops Behaved—The Contrast—Trade Prostrated—The Flight of Governor Harris—The Panic, &c.

I arrived in Nashville on the 24th, at the same time that General Buell's advance reached the city by a different route, direct from Bowling Green. General Grant's column, my late companions du voyage, are left some sixty-five miles behind at Clarksville, where they will probably end their expedition on the Cumberland, in pursuance of orders from General Halleck, who has recalled the gunboats. General Buell is now in this place. General Nelson came around from Louisville, by way of the Ohio and Cumberland rivers, and landed in Nashville on the 25th. They hoisted the Stars and Stripes on the Capitol building.

Floyd visited Nashville immediately after his midnight flight from Fort Donelson, and was met by General Johnston, in full retreat from Bowling Green with 12,000 men. They decided upon the destruction of all bridges, in order to impede our progress, and the order went out immediately. The Clarksville bridge was burned and fell into the river, as was also the bridge over the Red river near there. The bridges between Bowling Green and this place were disabled—that at the former place being destroyed entirely. The two bridges here—one a fine railroad bridge, of the Howe truss pattern, and the other a wire suspension bridge—were both destroyed, to the great exasperation of the citizens, who remonstrated by every argument in their power, but were unable to avert the calamity. Floyd also ordered the boats to be burned; but the order was not executed. Having accomplished this mischief, and shipped to Atlanta all the stores they could conveniently move, they evacuated the city by the Chattanooga Railroad, and have not been heard from since. It is reported that they will make a stand at Murfreesboro, twenty-five miles from here, but it is extremely improbable. Having left Nashville, the city was at once given up to the depredation of marauding bands of soldiers, who held it subject to a reign of terror until, at the end of a week, our army arrived and put an end to their operations. They plundered and robbed and insulted people, and knocked them down for their remonstrances, and they finally carried it so far that the citizens prayed to be relieved from their friends, even at the expense of an enemy quartered upon them. Our men have been perfectly respectful and well behaved, and the contrast is appreciated.

The Union sentiment has been smothered here with a few exceptions. A limited number of citizens have boldly proclaimed their Union sympathies, and, protected in a measure by their high positions as members of the community, have lived through it. All others have succumbed to the storm and gone over to the enemy in reality or in seeming. The turn of affairs is developing the sentiment, however, and before a week has passed the reassurance which the presence of our army brings, combined with latent love of country, which is now hidden away, will fill Nashville with good Unionists. Those who are open and bold are enthusiastic beyond degree. No bounds can control their joy, no demonstrations are sufficiently extravagant. They have suffered contumely and insult, have been ostracised from social intercourse, have been taunted as abolitionists and cowards, and yet, through all, have been faithful and firm. They deserve all the joy which their rescue brings, all the appreciation the Northern people can bestow upon them.

Trade is prostrated and prices are extravagant. The town is half deserted, the stores and hotels are closed, and complete disorganization prevails. On receipt of the news of the surrender of Fort Donelson the citizens were thrown into paroxysms of despair, and with one impulse commenced a stampede for the country. All seized what they could lay their hands on and made off without delay. Those who had been most rampant and noisy were the first to fly, and the least scrupulous as to means. Every horse and wagon in the city was pressed into the service, and in the wildest confusion and panic the city outpoured its thousands on an insane crusade of self-preservation. Had they remained at home no harm would have been done them. As it is, their deserted houses will fall a prey to thieves and robbers, and the destruction will be complete.

The moderation and discipline of the federal army are making havoc with the secession supremacy. People expected that the city would be taken possession of, that the property would be confiscated, and that all secessionists would be made prisoners of war. Their bitterness increased as the chances of their success lessened, and during the last moments of their power the Union men were in danger of annihilation. They dreaded seeing those whom they had despised and covered with contumely occupying the place of power while they sought hiding places to save their lives from imaginary dangers. A few more days would have completed their ruin; but fortunately they delayed too long.

Governor Harris was the first to pack up his carpet bag and leave. He was followed, in hot haste by the Secretary of State and the other dignitaries, while the whole Legislature came tumbling down the Capitol hill behind them, and in a few brief hours there was nothing to be seen of them but the dust which their flying heels kicked up. The populace caught the cue, and away they went, pell mell, helter skelter, with little or nothing in their hands, and less of common sense and reason in their brains. Away into the country they rushed, regardless of consequences, leaving household furniture, negroes and everything else at the mercy of the invaders. There are houses to let all over town—fine marble mansions, with velvet furniture, silver plate, and negro servants by the score, all to be had for the taking. Modest dwellings, with cosy parlors and soft easy chairs, and filled with the home comforts which are most desirable after a fatiguing march, in abundance and without charge.

The railroad between this and Bowling Green is being repaired, and this letter will go by the first mail. The telegraph line has all been put up and is now in working order; so that we may be considered in full communication with the North. When the railroad is fully repaired the route will be uninterrupted.

Regulations for Traffic on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 6, 1862.

A General Order, issued this evening, states that surveyors and other Custom House officers and agents, in this department, as well as those on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, are expected to respect the permits issued by the Surveyor of either of the ports of the Ohio river, and bearing his official signature and seal. Military officers in command of posts where there are no Custom House officers, or acting in concert with such officers, will, in like manner, respect the said permits. Sealed baggage, while the seals remain unbroken, will also be respected by officers. Goods, wares or merchandise in transit thus covered by permits, and baggage thus sealed, will be allowed to go forward to their places of destination, unless there is good and satisfactory reason for their detention, on information received from reliable sources. Until further orders the transportation of this department is not open to munitions of war, except under special regulations with military authorities. Whiskey, for the time being, is prohibited in the resumed commerce of the Cumberland and the Tennessee.

By order of Major General HALLECK.

Reception of Col. Lee at Roxbury, Mass.

BOSTON, March 6, 1862.

The public reception of Colonel Lee and other officers of the Massachusetts Twentieth at Roxbury last night was a very cordial affair. Governor Andrew, the Mayors of Boston and Roxbury, and other gentlemen, made speeches. Colonel Lee responded briefly in words of [illegible] and devotion to our country and its [illegible]. A large number of ladies were present.

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ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

$679,000 IN TREASURE.

One Hundred Bales of Cotton on Freight.

Loss of the Steamer John Hart and an English Bark.

News from Central and South America.

Assassination of the President of Honduras.

Movements for the Annexation of Peru to Spain.

THE COFFEE CROP OF COSTA RICA,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Northern Light, which left Aspinwall on the 25th of February, arrived here at four o'clock yesterday morning.

She brought a large amount of specie, together with one hundred bales of cotton.

She also brought intelligence of the loss of the steamer John Hart in Lake Nicaragua, on the 26th of January, from dragging her anchors in a gale. Captain Maury and men, of the John Hart, came home in the Northern Light.

An English bark, name not ascertained, was lost about the same time in Half Moon Bay, Honduras.

The following is the

SPECIE LIST OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Allen McLane	$9,766	Ballin & Sanders	$6,212
Order	12,490	Schollo Bros	23,000
R. Patrick	73,260	M. C. Hawley	2,600
R. Meador & O. Adams	4,000	E. Kelly & Co.	25,000
W. Heller & Co.	10,800	Z. Einstein & Co.	11,000
M. Ledizer	3,435	Duncan, Sherman & Co	18,129
Wm. Seligman & Co.	25,000	Frank Baker	10,000
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	10,380	J. D. Fish & Co.	1,600
L. Northouse	1,000	J. A. McGaw	7,000
W. Meyer & Co.	3,039	Crocker, Wood & Co.	10,000
J. G. Parker & Son	12,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	226,500
Metropolitan Bank	21,271	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Jennings & Brewster	15,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	458
H. Cohen & Co.	24,000	A. Boyer	170
Hagan & Son	15,000	Order	600
J. Heller & Bros	6,000	Colgate & Hoffman	1,722
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	44,250	Negretti & Leoni	400
J. T. Hayward	3,000	Hunt, Tillinghast & Co.	800
Janson, Bond & Co.	1,000	Handy & Hoadley	1,000
Am. Exchange Bank	50,000		
Total			$679,075

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Our Panama Correspondence.

PANAMA, Feb. 25, 1862.

Loss of the Steamer John Hart—Foreigners Permitted to Hold Real Estate in Panama—Secession Officers in the Navy—Movements of Naval Vessels—Celebration of Washington's Birthday—Defeat of Arboleda in Cauca—Governor Camacho in Power—Maracaibo in Favor of the Colombian Union, &c., &c.

We have news that the steamer John Hart, 220 tons, Jefferson Maury master, was lost on Lake Nicaragua on the 26th of January, by dragging her anchors and going ashore in a gale. The John Hart was sent out by the Nicaragua Transit Company ostensibly to run on the lake to do the business of the talked of California passenger trade. She was fourteen years old. Her master and crew will go home to-day in the steamship Northern Light. If the company really intended to start a line in July, as they say, they will not now be able to do it, as a steamer can only get over the rapids into the lake in a high stage of water, which they will not have for several months to come. The wreck of the John Hart was taken charge of by Captain Griffin. The captain, officers and crew have arrived at Aspinwall. The captain and crew of the British bark Esmeralda, which was lost near Half Moon Key, have also arrived on the Isthmus.

By the late arrangement made at Bogota between the late New Granadian States, when the name of the association was changed to the United States of Colombia, foreigners were debarred from holding real estate in the new confederation; but Panama was not represented in this convocation; and, besides, she had previously joined the Mosquera government that she was to have the full management of her local affairs; so the Governor of Panama has decreed that the article with regard to foreigners not being able to hold real estate has no effect in this State, but that foreigners are entitled to hold property as before.

The United States sloop-of-war Cyane sailed from Panama for Valparaiso on the 20th inst. The United States steam war vessel Saranac is in port. The report in the New York papers that Captain Ritchie, of the Saranac, had all his officers under arrest, grew out of the fact that he ordered four of them to go on shore some time since, they having declined to take the oath of allegiance. Lieut. Phyfe is under arrest on the Saranac for irregular conduct. Captain Ritchie is rather unpopular with a few officers in the fleet who sympathize with the South, on account of his determined opposition to treason.

The French flag steam frigate Duguay Trouin, 90 guns, and the French side-wheel steamer Cassini, of 6 guns, are in port. Also the British flag steamer Bacchante, 90 guns; the steamer Termagant, 25 guns, and the steamer Clio, 21 guns. The Bacchante and Clio, it is said, will sail to-day for the coast of Mexico.

The United States brig Perry is at Aspinwall. The British steamer Saladin sailed from that port for England on the 22d, with some Peruvian cotton, leaving some behind, in the Panama Railroad Company's storehouse, for want of room.

The company's bark Magdalena takes 400 bales of Mexican cotton.

On Saturday evening a number of gentlemen celebrated the anniversary of Washington's Birthday by a splendid dinner at the Aspinwall Hotel. Among those present were Colonel McKee, United States Consul; Captain McDougall, of the United States ship Wyoming, and about fifteen of the leading Americans of the city.

The Panama Star announces the death of Mr. S. de Cora, at Chorrillos, near Lima. Mr. C. was well known in Panama, where he lived for many years.

It also regrets to announce the death of Mr. Shaylor Smyrk, an American resident for several years in Guayaquil, where he was highly esteemed. Mr. S. was drowned in the Guayaquil river by accidentally falling overboard from a boat.

The news from Bogota is only two days later—that is to the 23th of January—but is interesting. The Saladin arrived at Aspinwall on the 26th, bringing dates from Carthagena to the 14th. In that quarter all is quiet.

In Cauca General Lopez has defeated Arboleda. In an engagement which took place on the 11th, near Silvia, a great many of his officers were killed, and he was obliged to fall back on Calibio. This last place he held when last heard from, with four hundred men. He is entirely surrounded by government forces, and his retreat impossible. Popayan was immediately occupied by the troops of General Lopez. The government is now administered from the capital of the State by Dr. Manuel D. Camacho, who was Arboleda's prisoner some time since.

Santander is now clear of insurgents. On the 19th of January, at Cuguta, Canal was entirely cut up by General Gutierrez. Many had escaped into Venezuela, as was expected.

Antioquia is the only place where the war must still hold out. Mosquera is reported to have arrived at Paramo Ruiz, with a great force, and will soon set things to rights in that State.

In Venezuela the State of Maracaibo had pronounced in favor of the Colombian Union.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Our Panama Correspondence.

PANAMA, Feb. 25, 1862.

The Late Assassination of President Guardiola—How the Bloody Deed was Effected—Arrest of the Assassin—Affairs in Guatemala, Nicaragua and San Salvador, &c.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer Guatemala arrived here to-day. She brings dates from Guatemala to the 8th, Salvador to the 13th, Nicaragua to the 16th, and Costa Rica to the 17th February.

An American resident at Guayaquil, named Smyrk, had been drowned accidentally in the river.

The United States steamer Wyoming had arrived from Callao, officers and crew in good health.

J. Garza, the murderer of Joseph White, had had a new trial, and been sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

HONDURAS.

The only news of importance is from Honduras. Our dates from the capital, Comayagua, are to the 2d inst., fully confirming the previous news of the murder of the late President. On the 11th of January an attempt was made in the capital at a revolution, and President Guardiola was assassinated in his own house by Pablo Agurcia, an officer of his body guard. Nineteen days of disorder followed this event, when a Senator, placing himself at the head of the troops, restored public peace. The executive power fell into the hands of the Vice President, Senor Victoriano Castellanos. Many of the disturbers of the public peace, as well as the assassin and his accomplices, were arrested, and await their trial. The outbreak is laid at the door of the clergy, and General F. Lopez is charged with instigating the assassination.

BOLIVIA.

From Bolivia the news is more favorable, and peace is for a time re-established. It has been proposed, in view of General Belzu being a very large creditor of the government, to give him an advance of fifty thousand dollars and a diplomatic mission to Europe; but it is doubtful whether he will accept the latter.

SALVADOR.

The clergy, although the principal ones of them have been driven from the country, have not yet given up the idea that the ecclesiastical must override the civil power, and give the government much trouble. The Chambers met on the 27th of January. The rains have been severe in the extreme this season, as, indeed, they have been throughout Central America.

GUATEMALA.

The Legislature met on the 31st of January. President Carrera, in his message, says that the country is at peace and in a prosperous condition.

NICARAGUA.

A proposition having been made that President Martinez should accept the supreme power for another term, although the constitution forbids such re-election, he has published a manifesto, declining to accept such proposition.

In Nicaragua the people laugh at the idea of reopening the California Transit route, and consider the apparent preparations for so doing as a stock speculation, or some other swindling dodge.

The United States Minister, Mr. Dickinson, is at Leon, and, having nothing else to do, he is engaged in peddling hay. He is negotiating, also, for a fine stock bull, out of which speculation he expects to make a good deal of money.

COSTA RICA.

This little republic is quiet, and very proud of a school which has lately been established at San Jose, the capital.

A coal mine has recently been discovered in Cerro de Paterra, but of doubtful quality.

Although the season has been very unfavorable, the coffee crop exceeds 85,000 quintals. The article sells at Punta Arenas at 12½ to 13 cents per pound, Costa Rica currency.

The price of coffee is quoted in San Jose, $10 a $10 2r. In Punta Arenas, $12½ a $13. Hides, per quintal, in San Jose, $10; in Punta Arenas, $11 a $12; native sugar, $6 a $8; maize, per cajuela, $6; native rice, per quintal, $8; foreign, none; flour, per quintal, $17.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Our Panama Correspondence.

PANAMA, Feb. 25, 1862.

The British mail steamer Guayaquil arrived at Panama yesterday. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago to the 2d inst., from La Paz, Bolivia, to January 24, and from Lima and Callao to February 14. The news is unimportant.

PERU.

Better relations between Peru and Bolivia seem to prevail, if we may judge from the official notes passing between the governments on the subject of the plans of conquest entertained by Spain on this continent. Talk about war with Ecuador seems to have passed away for the present. The fact is, President Castilla is a good deal pressed for money just at this time, the guano business being dull, and the British capitalists, Gibbs & Co., refusing to advance him more cash.

President Castilla has appointed Senor Juan Antonio Ribeyro as Minister of Foreign Relations.

General Castilla has publicly disapproved of the articles for re-election, published in El Comercio of Lima. Certain parties are trying to prepare public opinion for a proposition to annex Peru again to Spain, and are said to be seconded in their endeavors by the bishops and other leading members among the clergy.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Paita on the 8th inst., which fortunately passed off without doing any damage.

The American Consul at Paita (Ringgold) had contradicted the statement that Dr. Sullivan had refused attendance at the American hospital, in consequence of his not having been paid by the government. More than two thousand dollars had already been paid of his accounts.

CHILE.

President Perez had arranged to visit Valparaiso on the 12th. Great preparations were being made for his reception.

Don F. U. Garfias, an exile of the Montt administration, had been appointed Director of the Valparaiso Custom House.

The financial crisis has at last disappeared. Business has greatly revived, confidence being once more established in commercial circles.

The crops look well, and the product of the mines is increasing.

The Indian difficulties are not yet settled. A change of the frontier officers is spoken of as a measure that will have a good effect in quieting the Indian tribes.

Two priests had been accused before the ecclesiastical courts of Santiago of "imparting strange doctrines to their pupils," and suspended from their functions.

Business is reviving throughout the country, and the harvest is abundant and promises well. The mines are said to be better.

Don Florentino Gonzales, ex-Minister from Bogota to Chile, has assumed the editorship of a newspaper in Valparaiso also called the Tiempo.

Exchange on England continues at 46d. a 46½d. to the dollar, with but few purchasers of bills. Freights to England and Hamburg, £4 a £4 4s.; to France, 110 fr.; to the United States, $15. No American rice in first hands. Refined sugar (American), sold at $3 12½ per arroba of 25 lbs.; stock of all kinds on hand, 315,000 arrobas. Flour is scarce and sells at $3 a $3 2½ per quintal, at six months. Barley, new, $1 25 a $1 62, cash. Bar copper, $17 50 a $17 75 cash. Nitrate of soda, $1 62½ cash, but holders demand higher prices.

BOLIVIA.

This State is tranquil. On President Acha's entrance at La Paz, the people demonstrated their joy by a grand reception. Balls and dinner parties followed.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Buenos Ayres seems to have occupied with her victorious armies all the provinces of the confederation, and is reorganizing them under a new basis. Mendoza, San Juan, Entre Rios, San Luis, &c., have been occupied without the effusion of blood.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met last evening, President Henry in the chair.

A petition from the Homeopathic Dispensary for an annual donation of $1,000 was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A remonstrance was presented from several of the city railroad companies against the ordinance prohibiting the sprinkling of salt in the public streets. Laid on the table.

A resolution was offered by the President donating $500 as compensation to Samuel Curtis, a member of the Twelfth regiment, for injuries received in firing a salute on Washington's Birthday, and was laid over, under the rule.

On a resolution being presented thanking the Hon. George Bancroft for his address at the Cooper Institute, on Washington's Birthday,

Alderman GENER opposed the resolution in very forcible terms, and trusted that there would not be found any democrats in this Board to endorse the sentiments delivered by Mr. Bancroft on the occasion alluded to.

Alderman ACTON supported the resolution, and hoped that the Board would concur in a resolution of thanks to Mr. Bancroft for his very able and patriotic speech on the occasion of the last anniversary of Washington's Birthday.

After some debate, in which Aldermen Boole, Farley and Genet took part,

Alderman FARLEY moved that certain portions of the thanks be stricken out, and that the words "we repudiate his sentiments" be inserted. Alderman Farley subsequently amended his amendment by striking out the sentiment of repudiation, and a mangled vote of thanks was then offered to the historian.

A resolution asking the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature to enclose Observatory square was adopted.

The semi-annual communication was received from the Fire Marshal. It contains some valuable information and suggestions worthy of consideration.

By the report of the Comptroller it appears that the balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 24th of February was $1,559,968 12.

The tax levy, as amended by the Councilmen, was presented and laid over, and made a special order for Monday next.

The secession flag presented by the proprietor of the HERALD, as noticed in the proceedings of the Councilmen, was appropriately received.

Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

Coroner's Inquest.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—Coroner Collin held an inquest yesterday at No. 1 Carroll place, Bleecker street, upon the body of Thomas Bronson, a native of England, aged forty years, who committed suicide by shooting himself in the abdomen. Deceased had been in low spirits for some weeks, and was heard to say that he had no friends or kindred living. He lived for some time after shooting himself, and confessed to Dr. Sheridan that he had long premeditated suicide. Dr. Robinson made an examination of the body and found that the arch of the colon and the spleen had been penetrated by the ball, as also the colica media, splenica and coronary arteries. Death was caused by hemorrhage from said wound.

Large Fire at Beverly, Mass.

BOSTON, March 6, 1862.

The extensive rubber manufactory at Beverly, Mass., was nearly destroyed by fire last night. Loss one hundred thousand dollars; insurance seventy thousand. The company has manufactured largely for the government, and had a contract on hand for seventy thousand rubber blankets.

Obituary.

[From a Honolulu (S. I.) paper of December.]

ANOTHER CITIZEN GONE.

Death is still busily at work among us, taking away some of our most active residents. Mr. JOHN F. COLBURN died suddenly on Sunday morning last, December 8. For many years Mr. Colburn has been an auctioneer in this city (Honolulu, Sandwich Islands), and occupied a prominent position in the community. He was for years an active member of the Fire Department, and at the time of his death held the office of Fire Warden. The entire department turned out at his funeral. The hook and ladder carriage, decorated with appropriate mourning emblems, was used for a hearse, and was drawn by the Hook and Ladder Company. The four fire companies, all in uniform, preceded the corpse, and the procession formed one of the most imposing displays that has been witnessed here for years. While the procession was moving from the dwelling to the graveyard the bell of Company No. 1 was tolled. Mr. Colburn was from New York city, where his parents and sister are now living. He leaves a widow and three children.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Rumored Collision Between the Mexicans and the Allies.

Captain General Serrano Not Leaving Cuba,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, Feb. 25, 1862.

Rumors of Actual War in Mexico—Change in the Command of the Mexican Army—More Allied Troops Going—Large Arrival of Southern Vessels at Havana—The Charleston Blockade—The Tobacco Question—Last Year's Exports in Tobacco—The Captain General not Going, &c.

There has been but little from Mexico within the last few days. The last news received from there represented the Allies as preparing for an advance on Orizaba and Jalapa. This movement was expected to take place on the 20th inst. We have had rumors of resistance on the part of the Mexicans, and some even go so far as to give details of a fight between a division composed of six hundred French and eight hundred Spaniards, in which the Mexicans were victorious; and I have even been assured that the returned soldiers who have arrived here are not sick, as reported, but wounded. I do not believe one tittle of this until I see some indisputable proof of its truth. It is true that General Uraga has been removed from the command of the Mexican army, and General Zaragoza placed in his stead; and, as the latter is the advocate of war to the knife, there may be a shadow of reason for believing that Juarez meditates resistance. It may be a shadow of a reason, but nothing more; for Zaragoza will not act without orders, and Uraga would execute these orders, if hostile, just as well and promptly as any. Uraga, it is said, has been appointed Minister of War, and if so there is more reason for believing that peace measures and diplomacy will prevail.

In the meantime more troops are on their way to Mexico. Two battalions of marines—one eight hundred, the other nine hundred strong—have left for Vera Cruz—one on board the French frigate L'Astree, the other on board the Spanish steamer Alava. General Gasset, also, after having recruited his health here, is about to return to take command under General Prim. France, too, they say, is sending more troops, and I suppose England will follow suit. I do not see the necessity; but then perhaps I am all wrong, and there will be war after all.

In a correspondence between the Spanish General of Marine, Rubalcaba, and the French Admiral, relative to the admission of vessels to the port of Vera Cruz, General Rubalcaba says all vessels are freely admitted. How about the seizure of the Beautiful Star?

We have quite a fleet of Southern steamers and schooners in port—the steamer Nelly, from Charleston; the steamer Black Joke, formerly the Vanderbilt, and the steamers Whitmore and Florida, from New Orleans. The two last mentioned brought about nine hundred bales of cotton. We have, besides, had two schooners from Mobile and one from New Orleans within the past week. In fact, they never were more abundant since the blockade began. The steamer Victoria, which left here some ten days ago for New Orleans, got in all safe. A passenger on the Nelly says the moon was at the full and the night beautifully clear and bright when they left Charleston, yet not a single blockading vessel was to be seen, and they had no trouble whatever in making their way over here. The fast river boat Magnolia left New Orleans at the same time with the Whitmore and Florida, and her non-arrival gives rise to the presumption that she has been captured. She makes easily fifteen miles an hour, and should have got here first.

The tobacco question is naturally exciting a good deal of attention. Within the last ten years the demand, the prices and the number of workers have been increased so wonderfully that the loss of a crop is quite a serious matter. Last year was bad enough, for there was a falling off in the exportation of leaf tobacco of 1,977,892 pounds, and this year it will be ten times worse. What will the unemployed poor do? The city of Havana exported 50,119,000 segars less than in the previous year of 1860.

I must cut my letter short and condense, for the steamer Cubano, which takes this, leaves in a very little while.

The Duke de la Torre, our excellent and esteemed Captain General, is not going away, at least just yet. The government refused to accept his resignation, saying that his services here were too valuable to be dispensed with.

Sugar has improved in price—7½ a 7⅞ for No. 12. Exchange on New York, 5 a 5½ discount. On London, 10½ a 11.

The Vera Cruz correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina* gives the following detailed account of the conference between the Allies and the Mexicans:—

On the morning of the interview a diligence drawn by eight mules, and escorted by fifty Mexican lancers, arrived at Soledad. In this coach were the Generals Zaragoza, Commanding General of the eastern army, and Senor Doblado, Minister of State and Foreign Affairs, who hastened to meet General Prim, already arrived by railroad from Vera Cruz, and the diplomats met each other with the greatest display of mutual deference and respect. They arrived at Soledad at ten o'clock in the morning; and the people gathered around to gaze at the Spaniards, so little known and so unfairly judged. The generals entered a house near the church, where Generals Zaragoza, Prim and Doblado held a long private conference, which was interrupted by a collation. This finished, an artillery salute was given, the band played several airs, and then the conference was resumed with the same privacy, the generals remaining *en tête-à-tête* till half-past three o'clock, at which time a coach, accompanied by the Mayor and other citizens, conveyed General Prim to Tejeria, where he was sumptuously entertained by the French Admiral. At nine o'clock in the evening the whole party returned by railroad to Vera Cruz. Of the immediate result of this long interview little is really known; some deduce thence war—others peace. But I can assure you that the happiest harmony existed between the Spanish and Mexican officials during the five or six hours they were together.

HAVANA, March 1, 1862.

The Case of the Spanish Vessel Teresita—Her Seizure by the United States Gunboat Kingfish—A Confederate Schooner in Port—Notabilities at Havana—Two Rebel Envoys from Europe—Closing Up of Amusements—Departure of the Brothers Hanlon—The United States Steamer Harriet Lane in Port with a Prize, &c., &c.

The seizure of the Spanish vessel Teresita by the United States gunboat Kingfish has given rise to much comment and some little excitement here. The facts, as set forth in the *Diario de la Marina*, appear to be as follows:—The Teresita, Captain Diaz, cleared from this port for Matamoros, in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, and sailed for that port on January 27 last past. Her cargo consisted of the following effects:—76 boxes of fruit, 47 do. steel, 115 packages of merchandise (contents not specified), 99 bags of coffee, 90 do. cocoa, 200 barrels flour, 1 box containing a picture, 2 kegs arsenic, 10 bags pepper, 35 boxes sugar, 2 do. tea, 147 packages of machinery, 1 box of iron, 200 do. soap, 75 sets of chests, 1 box of drugs, 4 hogsheads and 19 bundles of tobacco. On June 30, three days afterwards, when in latitude 25 degrees north and 82 degrees west of the meridian of Cadiz (25 degrees north and 11 degrees west of the meridian of Washington), she was seized by the Kingfish, taken to the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, and afterwards to Key West, where the passengers and crew were detained, with the exception of Captain Diaz, who was permitted to come to Havana to give an account of the transaction to the owner of the Teresita.

It is insisted that she was going as direct to Matamoros as winds and waves would permit; that she had not attempted to run the blockade at New Orleans nor at any other point, and that in her cargo she carried nothing contraband of war. It is further contended that, if seizures of this kind are to be permitted, all trade between the island of Cuba and the ports of Matamoros, San Fernando, Victoria, and even Vera Cruz and Tampico, must be suspended, since the route to those places is so near to the mouth of the Mississippi that a vessel might, in spite of every effort, be driven near enough to be suspected and seized by the blockading fleet. The arrest and detention of the passengers and crew is regarded as an additional grievance, admitting of no justification, since, according to the recognized rules of international law, the loss by confiscation of the vessel attempting to pass a blockade is the only penalty inflicted, and the liberty of the passengers and crew must not be unnecessarily interfered with. It is argued, finally, that the Teresita having cleared in proper form for a neutral port, there is *prima facie* presumption that her owner and captain were innocent of any intention to run the blockade at New Orleans.

These are the facts and arguments in the case on the part of the complainants, and which most probably have already been forwarded to the Spanish Minister at Washington, who will, of course, call the attention of the United States government to them. The *Diario de la Marina* is very angry, but I do not think there will be war.

Among the notabilities at present here is Mr. Rarey, who arrived by the Columbia. The English steamer Thames, which arrived here from St. Thomas last Sunday, brought among her passengers General Almonte, Miramon's Ambassador at Paris, and two envoys of Jeff. Davis, who were sent to Europe some time before Messrs. Mason and Slidell. I think their names are H. B. Preston and George Baker.

The Columbia came into port in high glee, firing her guns and everybody on board cheering and waving handkerchiefs, in consequence of the late Union victories; but the fun of the thing was that right in front of her all the way to her anchorage was a little schooner just from Mobile—the Smith Townsend—with a little Confederate flag flying, the whole concern so small that it could have been wrapped up in a copy of the HERALD (triple sheet).

What shall we do for amusements here after next week? By that time the Opera shall have expired, or, in more emphatic language, died out—an expression pretty nearly if not quite equivalent to "played out." The so-called Chiarini circus has closed its performance. The Hanlons leave to-day, to the great regret of all, having made their last appearance before an overflowing audience last night. Having other engagements to fill in the United States, they felt bound to return as soon as possible. We, that is the public, expected to have seen them perform in the Tacon, which would have been jammed to suffocation; but though they had a splendid offer made them, and every inducement held out, a sense of duty obliged them to decline, and so we must wait another year if we wish to see them again. I understand it is their intention to go to Europe for the purpose of organizing a large troupe of first class performers, and then probably make the tour of the world once more. They are so well known in New York that it would be quite unnecessary and superfluous for me to say anything in praise of them, either personally or professionally.

Business continues dull. Exchange on New York, however, is much better this morning, being quoted at three to four per cent discount, whereas it was five to five and a half at the sailing of the steamer La Cubana, four days ago. This is probably the effect of the news by the Columbia. Exchange on London is as per last advices. Sugar has still further declined, and there is very little doing among exporters—in fact, next to nothing. Number twelve is quoted five to five and a half. Exportation, whatever there is, is confined to hogsheads. Nothing doing in box sugar.

P. S.—The United States steamer Harriet Lane, Captain Wainright, from Washington City, Port Royal and Key West, arrived here this forenoon. She captured a schooner in the neighborhood of the latter place.

IMPORTANT TREASURY CIRCULAR.

Rules and Regulations Concerning Internal Commercial Intercourse.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1862.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the following rules and regulations concerning internal commercial intercourse. They in no way affect or give authority for any commerce on the Atlantic coast, and therefore do not interfere with the blockade. The circular is as follows:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 4, 1862.

By virtue of the authority confided to the Secretary of the Treasury, by the act of Congress approved July 13, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes," and in pursuance of the license of the President of the United States, permitting commercial intercourse in certain cases under said act, the following rules and regulations are hereby prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for conducting internal commercial intercourse between the inhabitants of those parts of the United States heretofore declared by the President to be in insurrection and the citizens of the loyal States of the Union, which rules and regulations are to remain in force so long as the condition of hostilities shall continue, unless sooner modified or revoked:—

First—All licenses shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and all applications therefor must be made, in writing, to him, stating specifically the purposes for which the license is desired, and if for general or special trade, setting forth the character and aggregate value of the merchandise to be transported, the destination thereof, and the proposed route of transportation; and also the character of the merchandise, if any, desired in exchange, with the proposed route of transit thereof and its destination.

Second—Before the delivery of any license the party therein permitted to trade shall execute a bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, in the penal sum of at least twice the amount of the trade so licensed, which bond shall be subject to such approval, and conditioned in such terms as shall be specified in the license.

Third—All transportation to be made by virtue of any license shall be made under permits to be issued by such duly authorized officers of the Treasury Department as shall be designated in the license, which permits shall specify the number and kind of packages, with the marks thereon, and in general terms the character thereof.

Fourth—When application is made for a transportation permit the applicant shall file with the officer authorized by the license to grant such permit a copy of the license under which application is made, which copy shall be compared with the original and certified by such officer, and also correct invoices, in duplicate, signed by the consignor, showing the actual value of the merchandise at the place of purchase, and also a statement in duplicate of the route of transit and destination of the merchandise so to be transported, and the consignee thereof. The applicant shall also make and file with such officer an affidavit that the values are correctly stated in the invoices, and that the packages contain nothing except as stated therein, and that the merchandise so permitted to be transported shall not, nor shall any part thereof, be disposed of by him, or by his authority or connivance, in violation of the terms of the license.

Fifth—All transportation shall be permitted and exchanges supervised either at Cincinnati, Louisville, Paducah, St. Louis, or such other place as may hereafter be specified by the Secretary of the Treasury. Transportation permits shall be granted by the Surveyor of the port whence transit commences, or by other officers named in the license, and shall be approved and countersigned by such other officer as shall be named in the license for that purpose; and all exchanges shall be supervised by such officer as may be designated for that purpose in the license, and the amount of each permit shall, at the date of each issue, be endorsed upon the original license.

Sixth—All packages whatsoever, before being permitted to go into any part of the United States heretofore declared by the President to be in insurrection, shall be examined by a duly authorized officer, which examination shall be certified and approved by such officer as shall be specified in the license.

Seventh—For each permit granted under the provisions of these rules and regulations there shall be charged and collected one-half of one per cent upon the value of the merchandise so permitted, at the place of purchase, which shall be collected by the officer granting the permit before delivery thereof.

Eighth—All officers acting under these rules shall keep an accurate record of all their transactions under the several licenses granted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall make weekly reports to him in relation thereto, as much in detail as practicable, transmitting with such reports a list of all permits granted, and one of the duplicate invoices and statements, on which shall be endorsed the date of the authority under which such permit is granted. Weekly returns shall be made of all fees and emoluments received.

Ninth—All licenses and permits shall be liable to modification or revocation by the Secretary of the Treasury.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

Chamber of Commerce.

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION—USURY LAWS AND MARINE SIGNALS—PASSAGE OF A COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTION TO MR. JOHN BRIGHT, M. P.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at one o'clock yesterday, Mr. Pelatiah Perit in the chair. It was supposed that some action would be had in relation to the Post Office bill now before Congress; but nothing of the sort transpired. The minutes of the last meeting being read and approved, the following gentlemen were duly elected members of the Chamber:—Messrs. Rudolph C. Brundage, Alexander Duncan, Edward C. Johnson, Sinclair Tousey and Francis T. Walker.

Messrs. Jonathan Sturges and George F. Tuomey were appointed on the Committee of Arbitration.

The special committee appointed on the 6th of February last to inquire into and report upon the bill now before the Senate of the United States, entitled "an act to provide for the introduction of a code of marine signals adapted to seacoast services, and for other purposes," begged leave to recommend the following resolution for adoption by the Chamber:—

Resolved, That any legislation by Congress to the commercial code of marine signals is, in the judgment of the committee, unnecessary.

The report was adopted.

The following report was received relative to Quarantine matters:—

The special committee, appointed on the 6th of February last, to examine and report upon measures in reference to Quarantine, beg leave to report that they have unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, as the sense of this select committee, That the question of Quarantine referred to them by the Chamber of Commerce appears to be placed under judicious control in the bill now before the Legislature known as the Metropolitan Health bill; and, believing the passage of that bill will promote the welfare of the commercial community of New York, the committee are of opinion that the Chamber should recommend its enactment into a law.

In adopting the preceding resolution, the committee are aware that it is contemplated to ask some further legislation in regard to the disposal of the Quarantine property, and also to close the existing commission on the subject.

The committee recommend that the proposed modifications of the laws relating to harbor masters of this port and to the Board of Pilot Commissioners be referred to a select committee of the Chamber, to report thereon.

Messrs. A. A. Low, Wm. S. Coleman, Lloyd Aspinwall, Wm. Nelson and Ezra Nye were appointed as such committee.

Mr. CALEB BARSTOW read a lengthy paper in relation to the Usury laws, and concluded by offering the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a committee of three be authorized and requested to examine into and present portions of the question which has been before this Chamber and the public for several years as to a reform in the Usury Laws of this State, and to prepare a suitable memorial on the subject to the Legislature of the State, praying for a modification to take effect in the counties of New York and Kings, or to prepare a memorial to the Congress of the United States for a uniform Usury law for the whole United States, adopting whichever of these two modes that the said committee may, and, after taking legal advice, find most suitable and proper, and report the same, to be further considered at a special meeting of this Chamber.

Messrs. Barstow, Chauncey and Denning Duer were appointed a committee, with power to act as above stated.

Mr. BLUNT, after some preliminaries, offered the following in relation to the Board of Assessors of this State, which speaks for itself:—

Whereas, the act entitled "an act to equalize the State tax among the several counties in this State," passed April 14, 1857, among other things provided for the nomination by the Governor, and the appointment by the Senate, of three officers, by the name of State assessors, who shall hold their offices for three years, to perform the duties specified in said act; and whereas, the persons who have heretofore been appointed to such assessorships have uniformly been residents of the interior and western portions of the State; and whereas, the aggregate valuation of property in the city and county of New York, fixed by the Board of Equalization, and the basis of the last apportionment and computation of the State taxes for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1861, was increased from $550,658,779—the amount of the equalized valuation in 1860—to the sum of $571,078,718, being a difference of $21,000,000; and whereas, it appears by the recent annual report of the State Comptroller (pages 110 and 111) that of the sum of $1,441,767,430, being the aggregate valuations of real and personal estate in the several counties of this State, as equalized and assessed for taxes for the year 1861–62, the city and county of New York was assessed upon the said sum of $571,078,718, being forty per cent of the whole valuation of property in the State, which facts, in the judgment of this Chamber, render it highly proper that said city and county should be more directly represented in said Board of Assessors and of Equalization. It is therefore

Resolved, That his Excellency Governor Morgan be and is hereby respectfully requested to nominate and appoint, as provided by the act before mentioned, a resident of this city to take the place of the member of said Board of State Assessors, whose term of office will expire on the 1st of April next.

The resolution was adopted.

General WETMORE here rose and proceeded to speak of the praiseworthy action of Mr. John Bright, M. P., in rising in the British Parliament in support of the federal government of the United States. After some eulogistic remarks, he concluded by offering the following:—

In view of all the great interests of humanity and of civilization, and of the principle of free government involved, and the contests for maintaining the integrity of the American Union and asserting the authority of the national good, and from a sense of what is due to an eminent friend of freedom and order and justice, who has earnestly and disinterestedly given expression to his sympathy in the success of the national cause, be it therefore

Resolved, That this Chamber desires to place on its records an expression of the grateful sense entertained by its members of the intelligent, fearless and equitable manner in which Mr. John Bright has defended, before the people of England and in the British Parliament, the great cause of constitutional liberty and international justice, for the maintenance of which the American people are contending.

Resolved, That the proceedings be transmitted to Mr. Bright and published.

The foregoing was unanimously adopted, the members of the Chamber applauding as the name of Mr. Bright was mentioned.

After the transaction of some further unimportant business, the Chamber adjourned.

PERSONAL.

CHILDREN TAKEN FOR ADOPTION; ALSO CHILDREN adopted out, at Madame Patteller's, 319 West Twelfth street.

EMMA—MEET ME AT THE WIZARD'S PERFORMANCE, Clinton Hall, Astor place, at 7½ o'clock to-morrow evening, in the lobby.

E. KELLEY COLE, JACK HAYES, CHARLEY FOLSOMUS, Ed. Taylor and P. R. Kelly, please meet me at the card writer's, Lafarge House, either to-night, Saturday or Tuesday evening. BLACK EYE.

GEORGE C.—DISAPPOINTED TWICE. IN GREAT trouble about you. There is a letter in the Post office for you. Full name. MARIA, First avenue and Seventh street.

HENRY G. HALLOCK, WHO WAS CLERK AT 115 Beekman street in 1855, will please call immediately at that number, his testimony being wanted in settlement of accounts that year.

IF JOHN HAMILTON MORGAN IS IN THE CITY, HE will please send his address to box 2,029 New York Post office.

JOAN TAIT, OF FETLAR, SHETLAND, WHO LEFT Liverpool in 1857—Please send your address to No. 87, N. G. Sailors' Home, 190 Cherry street. You will hear from your brother.

JUNIPER STREET, AUTUMN 1861.—WILL AMERICAN Hotel friend intimate through "Personals," how W. H. Jones may address or hear from said friend?

LIZZIE R.—WILL THE YOUNG LADY WHO PAINTED a photograph in oil for a young gentleman last April, and who did not move to No. 110, where he then resided, please send her address to Blue Eyes, station G, New York?

MAN MISSING.—JAMES HENRY ABBOTT, WHO IS insane, left Newburyport, Massachusetts, on the 11th of February. He is twenty-nine years of age, is about five feet five inches in height, has black eyes, dark hair and whiskers; had on a black hat, dark plaid velvet vest, black coat and dark pants. Whoever will give information of his whereabouts to his sister, Elizabeth Abbott, at Sommerville, Massachusetts, shall be handsomely rewarded. The police in all cities will please take notice. Masters of vessels will also be on the lookout; he designed to go to England; had no money; name marked on his underclothes.

M. H. O. WILL PLEASE CALL THIS MORNING AT 71 Water street, and confer a favor upon the parties he addressed yesterday.

P. E.—NO CONFIDENTIAL YET RECEIVED, AS YOU promised, though I advertised as you requested. Do write immediately, and direct to Livingston (using my first two initials), station A Post office, Spring street. "Upon honor." Will be on same boat to-day at same time we met last Friday. Meet me.

RIGOLETTE—MEET ME AT 8½ SATURDAY EVENING, March 8, same place. WHO'S GOING TO YORK.

S. Y.—UNLESS YOU HAVE CONCLUDED THAT THE risk is too great, I should be happy to see you at three o'clock on Saturday at my place of business. GEORGE.

THE GENTLEMAN WITH LIGHT COMPLEXION, whiskers and mustache, with glasses and cane, who rode up Broadway in a Fourteenth street and Ninth avenue stage, at 5 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, March 4, and passed up the dark complexioned lady's fare, with fur trimmed bonnet, and left the stage near Fourteenth street, and afterwards met the lady with a gentleman near Thirteenth street, can, if agreeable to him, make her acquaintance by addressing a note to Minnehaha, Union square Post office.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO GOT INTO A STAGE, CORner Twenty-third street and Broadway, yesterday afternoon, would like to hear from the lady, with velvet coat on, who got out of the stage corner Seventeenth street and Broadway, and went up town. Address Charles, Madison square Post office, when and where she can be seen.

TWO GENTLEMEN, FRIENDS, BEING DISENGAGED one or two evenings of each week, desire to make the acquaintance of two young lady friends with whom their leisure evenings may be spent in refined and mutually agreeable conversation. Address Art and Science, New York Post office.

WOLLSTONECROFT.—INFORMATION IS WANTED, of the whereabouts of the descendants, in this country, of Major General Charles Wollstonecroft and his wife Nancy Kingsbury Wollstonecroft. Sara Jane Nelson Wollstonecroft may hear from her sister Mary Kingsbury Wollstonecroft. Call on, or address, J. Durand, 24 Broadway.

WILL THE YOUNG LADY, WEARING A BLACK hat with black grapes on top of it, who sat in the gallery, second seat from front, at Dr. Osborn's lecture at the Brooklyn Athenæum, Wednesday evening, and who noticed the gentleman in the corner seat back of her, favor said gentleman with her address, or where he can meet her. Address Tom Payton, Brooklyn Post office.

WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO GOT IN A FOURteenth street stage at the corner of Sixth avenue and conversed with a lady who had a parcel, and got out at the Astor House, continue the acquaintance, as he requested? Address Harrington, Union square Post office.

WILL THE "SWEET DAUGHTER OF EVE" FAVOR one who admires the spirit and naïveté of her reply to J. S., with her address, with a view to better acquaintance? Address Eden, Union square Post office.

4TH STREET.—WILL THE YOUNG LADY WITH PINK net, third story front room, waving a handkerchief, &c., left last Tuesday, March 4, be good enough to address a note to her sincere admirer at Broadway Post office. RALPH.

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST—FROM NO. 3 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, a White Scotch Terrier Bitch Pup. Whoever will return the same to the above place will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked.

LOST—$10 REWARD.—ON TUESDAY EVENING, AT Dodworth's ball room, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fifth avenue, or in going from there to the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Lexington avenue, a gold ribbon chain Bracelet, the slide ornamented with pearls. The above reward will be paid on returning it to 127 Lexington avenue, or to the banking office of W. & H. C. Meckim, 297 Greenwich street.

LOST, MARCH 16—BETWEEN HOUSTON AND PRINCE, on Broadway, a black setter Dog, a white spot on front foot, a white streak on breast. Whoever will return him to No. 3 Bowery will be rewarded. Inquire for Finley.

LOST—ON THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, IN going from 251 South Second street, Jersey City, by the New York and Erie Railroad ferry, to Fulton street, New York, a set of Keys, in a canvass bag. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at 251 South Second street, Jersey City, or with Davenport Bros., 221 Greenwich street, N. Y.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, IN A THIRD avenue car, which stopped at the City Hall, a Gold Watch, No. 8,501. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it to the bakery corner of Third avenue and 12th street.

LOST—A GOLD LOCKET (PORTRAIT OF A HUSband), in Fourteenth street, Broadway or Bleecker street. The finder, by leaving the same at 104 Fourteenth street, opposite the Academy of Music (Mrs. Burke's), will be suitably rewarded.

LOST OR STRAYED—FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, NO. 165 West Twenty-third street, on the evening of March 5, a black Horse, 16½ hands high, long tail, thin mane, with a saddle and bridle on. Any person finding the same or giving information where he can be found will be liberally rewarded. C. M. NORTHUP, 15 Wall street, N. Y.

REWARDS.

$2 REWARD—FOR A CURLY HAIRED WHITE PUP (a few brown spots), lost on Eighth avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-ninth streets, on Wednesday morning. J. S. COHEN, 155 West Thirty-ninth street.

$2 REWARD.—LOST, A SMALL WHITE BULL TERrier Slut, with yellow spots on the head. Please return to 69 West Broadway, and receive the above reward.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, IN TWENTY-FIRST STREET, near Fifth avenue, a brown morocco Pocketbook, containing a receipt and other papers, and about $10 in bills. It can be returned to 22 West Twenty-fourth street.

$5 REWARD.—STRAYED, FROM 152 SECOND AVEnue, a black and tan Slut. Answers to the name of Jody. Whoever will return said Slut will receive the above reward.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, 5TH INST., a sum of money. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to the owner, at stand No. 29 Jefferson market, opposite Ninth street. Market hours from 6 A. M. till 1 P. M.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, a Portemonnaie, containing money, diamond ring and locket with hair, in going from First avenue, in an Eighth street stage, to Houston street and the Bowery, down Houston to Hudson street, from Houston to the Greenwich Bank, from the Greenwich Bank to Leroy street, up Leroy street to Bleecker, up Bleecker street to Broadway. The above reward will be paid by returning it to Mrs. Sheppard, 154 First avenue, with the thanks of the owner, as it was the gift of an old friend.

THE TURF.

A CARD.—THE PROSPECTUS ISSUED BY THE UNdersigned a short time since, with a view to devise "ways and means" to insure a Racing Campaign in the North the ensuing season, having been freely discussed, and meeting with general approbation both with the people of the North and the turfmen of the West, it is deemed expedient and essential to call a meeting in accordance with the suggestions set forth in the said prospectus, for the purpose of taking action on the matter with a view to its successful consummation. Colonel Hall having generously tendered me the use of his spacious and elegant parlors, at No. 518 Broadway, the meeting will be held there on Friday evening next, March 7, at 8 o'clock. All those who feel an interest in seeing the enterprise succeed, are respectfully requested to manifest it by attending. JOHN L. CASSADY.

SPORTING.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice Breeds for stock and sale. Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 50 cents per bottle. Butler's "Breeding, Training, Diseases, &c., of Dogs," $1. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGH BRED ENGLISH GREYhound Slut, 18 months old; the handsomest in the country; price $20; two English Pointer Dog Pups, two months old. Can be seen at 129 Church street, near Duane.

TO SPORTSMEN.—LIVE QUAIL FOR SALE—TWENTYseven pairs, in fine condition. Apply at 133 East Eighteenth street, after three o'clock P. M.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT Queenstown (Cork harbor). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full powered Clyde built iron steamships as follows:—
ETNA ... Saturday, March 8.
CITY OF NEW YORK ... Saturday, March 15.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... Saturday, March 22.
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from pier 44, North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
Do. to London	80	Do. to London	33
Do. to Paris	85	Do. to Paris	38
Do. to Hamburg	85	Do. to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown.—First cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, 61 King William street; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, 111 Walnut street; or at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin passage ... $130
Second Cabin passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin passage ... $110
Second Cabin passage ... 60

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New York Wednesday, March 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 19.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New York Wednesday, March 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERpool.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first class full powered, Clyde built steamer HIBERNIAN, Captain Grange, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next Saturday, March 8. Rates of passage from New York.—First class, according to accommodations, $80 and $85; steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at 23 Broadway, New York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.

Steam to London, Hamburg, Havre and Southampton. The favorite first class and elegant iron mail steamship BORUSSIA, N. Trautman, commander, carrying the United States mail, sails from pier 21 North river, foot of Fulton street, positively on Saturday, March 8, and takes passengers for London, Hamburg, Havre and Southampton at the following rates:—
First cabin ... $100
Second cabin ... 60
Steerage ... 35
The Hammonia will succeed the Borussia on March 22.
For passage apply exclusively to C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, 151 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. Wessels commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from pier 30 North river, foot of Chambers street, on

SATURDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

Taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

at the following rates:—
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street.

FOR LIVERPOOL—DREADNOUGHT LINE.—THE splendid clipper ship ESCORT, Capt. Whitman, positively sails on the 10th of March. For passage (lowest rates) apply immediately, to secure berths, on board, pier No. 8 North river, or to P. M. DEMAREST, 40 South street.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

A first class steamer will leave New York on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be on the Monday following.

For freight or passage apply at the only office, No. 5 Bowling Green. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

FOR HAVANA.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMship COLUMBIA, R. Adams, United States Navy, commander, will leave pier No. 4 North river, on Thursday, March 13, at 12 o'clock, precisely. Passengers are requested to procure their passports before going on board. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.

United States mail steamship

COLUMBIA,

R. Adams, U. S. N., commander,

will leave pier No. 4 North river, on WEDNESDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock noon precisely.

Passengers are requested to procure their passports before going on board.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW YORK, from Liverpool, will commence discharging, under general order, on Monday, March 10, 1862, at seven o'clock A. M. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS,

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD

CURED

By Dr. VON EISENBERG, Oculist and Aurist,

WITH HIS NEWLY INVENTED

ÆTHERIAL EAR INHALATOR

AND

VON EISENBERG'S EYE FUMIGATOR,

APPROVED OF BY

THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES.

STRABISMUS,

OR

CROSS-EYE,

IN ITS WORST STAGES

CURED IN ONE MINUTE

28 Clinton place (Eighth street), Between University place and Broadway.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, THE MOST HOPELESS cases, cured without painful operations; also, Nervous Affections and Catarrh, the frequent causes of deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES. Consultation free, personally or by letter. 600 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREby given that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, at the suit of Catharine E. Waterbury, against the estate of William H. Hayes and Francis M. Hayes, his wife, for the sum of five thousand dollars, in a plea of debt, and that said writ was returned duly served on the tenth day of September last.

CHAS. P. SMITH, Clerk.

December 11, 1861. THEODORE RUNYON, Attorney.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTOUNDING CURES AND DIVINATIONS.—IF IN ill health or trouble, consult MADAME CLIFFORD, unrivaled Business Clairvoyant and American Medicine Woman, No. 19½ Dean street, corner of Hoyt street, Brooklyn. She foretells events, detects disease, prescribes remedies and finds absent friends. Business interviews, 50 cents; medical, $1; by letter, with lock of hair enclosed, $2.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST, THAT EVERY ONE can depend on, is Mme. WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter. She tells the past, present and future of your life, and warns you of dangers, and brings success out of the most perilous undertakings. N. B.—Celebrated magic charms. No. 183 Allen street, between Houston and Stanton streets, over the bakery. Charges for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

ASTONISHING—MADAME MORROW, SEVENTH daughter, has a gift of foresight; tells how soon and how often you will marry, and all you wish to know, even your very thoughts, or no pay. Lucky charms free. Her equal is not to be found. Her Magic Lounge is now in full operation—144 Ludlow street, below Houston. Price 25 cents. Gentlemen not admitted.

ASTONISHING ARE THE PREDICTIONS OF MISS DAVIS, the Canadian Gipsy, who gives consultations on all business at 272 West Twelfth street. Lucky numbers, charms for love or business. Charge—Ladies, 25 cents; gentlemen, 50 cents. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MADAME RAY, 309 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR Twenty-seventh street, surprises all who visit her. The sick, troubled and unlucky should test her powers. She tells your very thoughts, lucky numbers, losses. Ladies, 25c.; gentlemen, 50c.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madame PREWSTER, who has removed to No. 183 East Thirteenth street, between First and Second avenues, and who can be consulted with entire satisfaction? She has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish truth give her a call.

45 SULLIVAN STREET.—MRS. ROEDER GIVES TRUE and wonderful information on all affairs through life, and gives lucky numbers for the lotteries. She is the only true seer and palmist in this city. Remember her residence, 45 Sullivan street.

165 BOWERY, NEAR BROOME STREET.—MADAME WIDGER, Clairvoyant and gifted Spanish lady, unveils the mysteries of futurity, love, marriage, absent friends, sickness; prescribes medicines for all diseases; tells lucky numbers, property lost or stolen, &c.

MEDICAL.

A REMINDER.—DR. BARROW, NO. 194 BLEECKER street, four doors from Macdougal street, N. Y. Office hours from 11 till 2 and from 4 to 8.

DR. WARD, A SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN AND SURgeon, can be consulted confidentially, as usual. Office 12 Laight street. Private entrance. Hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. daily.

DR. TOWERS TREATS ALL DISEASES OF FEMALES with unparalleled success. He can be consulted at 12 Laight street. Attends continually.

DOCTOR HUNTER HIMSELF—THE PHYSICIAN who established the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division street, New York city, in 1834, can be consulted from 8 A. M. until 10 o'clock at night at the old office. Private entrance.

PROFESSOR RESTELL, 162 CHAMBERS STREET, CAN be consulted as usual. Agents, 127½ Liberty street, N. Y. In Brooklyn, 175 Fulton street.

R. CORBETT, M. D., MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK University (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual at his office, 20 Centre street, between Chambers and Reade, having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications see his diplomas in his office.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

BUSINESS WAGONS, OF EVERY KIND, CONSTANTLY on hand, or made to order, such as Grocers', Bakers', Milk, Feed and Express. You will find this the most reasonable place in the city to purchase at, and every article warranted to be as represented. STEWART'S Factory, Fifty-third street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.

COUPE HORSE FOR SALE—A BROWN HORSE 16 hands high, between 6 and 7 years old, fine action and gentle. Apply, before 10 o'clock A. M., to John Green, criterion stable, in Thirty-first street, next to the corner of Fifth avenue.

COUPE HORSE WANTED—MUST BE ABOUT SIXteen hands high, long tail and mane, kind, sound and stylish; black preferred. Address Cash, Herald office.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE SECOND hand Coach, suitable for private or livery use, two second hand Top Buggy Wagons, two Doctors Wagons, very light; some no top Buggy Wagons, very light; to be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply to M. CURLEY, 21 East Twelfth street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE CARRIAGE, NEARLY NEW; also a Coupe, both in splendid order. Can be seen at No. 4 Depau row, Bleecker street. For particulars apply at 22 Pine street, room No. 4.

FOR SALE—A ONE HORSE SECOND HAND COUPE Rockaway, in good condition. Apply to BREWSTER & BALDWIN, 765 Broadway, corner of Tenth street.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND CALECHE CARRIAGE, in good order. To be seen at Mr. Gray's carriage factory, 27 Wooster street, corner Grand.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, WAGON AND MILK ROUTE and Dairy for sale, on reasonable terms. Also a good location in the city. Apply at 47 Park street.

FOR SALE—A CANADIAN PONY, SIX YEARS OLD, 14½ hands high; has made his mile this winter in 2 51 on the ice on Lake Champlain; is as sound as a dollar in every respect; would make the finest lady's saddle pony in the city. Will be sold cheap for cash. To be seen at 477 Pearl street.

FOR SALE—HORSES, CARTS, TRUCK AND GOOD floor work, down town, on account of the owner's being engaged in another business. For particulars address J. H., Herald office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO-SEATED BUGGY, NEARLY new; made to order. Apply at 173 Mercer street.

HORSES FOR SALE.—ONE MAHOGANY BAY HORSE (no white), 15¾ hands, six years old this spring, long tail, black mane and tail, half thoroughbred, one for the saddle—price $300; one pair chestnut Horses (no white), 15¾ hands, seven years old, flag tails—price $160. The above horses are offered cheap, as they are not wanted. Apply to John Nannin, coachhouse in Greene street, corner of Washington place, before 11 A. M.

MILITARY HORSE FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF an officer ordered away; was at Ball's Bluff, Bull run and other battles; is thoroughly broken and all that a perfect horse can be. Inquire at Turnure's stable, Sixth avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street.

NEW YORK TATTERSALLS, SIXTH AVENUE AND Thirty-ninth street.—Tuesday, March 11, at 11 o'clock, large and peremptory sale at auction of Carriages. Also at 12 o'clock, Horses, Harness, &c. See posted bills.

PONIES.—SMALL PONIES, RODE LAST YEAR BY children, for sale cheap at Forty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. GEO. BOND.

STABLE TO LET.—A FIRST RATE STABLE, WITH nine stalls and carriage house, near Broadway and Spring street, to let on reasonable terms. Apply in the store, 476½ Broadway.

STABLE WANTED—FOR PRIVATE USE, SITUATED between Thirtieth and Fortieth streets and Third and Sixth avenues. Address Edward Jacobs, at the grocery corner of Thirty-seventh street and Third avenue.

TO RENT.—A SMALL STABLE TO RENT, ON THIRTY-eighth street, near Fifth avenue, for one year, with immediate possession; also several others. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY, OR BUSIness wagon, in exchange for a very valuable invention for domestic use, for which a deed to the right of any State in the Union will be given, except Pennsylvania; a new invention. Send for circular. Address box 160 Post office, Easton, Pa.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A FINE PAIR OF LARGE and very stylish coach Horses; dark bay preferred; must be of good speed and action, for which a liberal price will be paid by MINER & SOMERVILLE, auctioneers, 37 Nassau street.

WANTED—A LIGHT SECOND HAND BOX WAGON. Address, stating lowest cash price, F. P., box No. 774 Herald office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY PARTIES HAVING STOCKS OF THE FOLLOWing goods—groceries, liquors, segars or stationery—who would like to dispose of them for good Western securities, can hear of an opportunity by addressing, with real name, B. H., Herald office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE BRUSH factory, 329 Pearl street, Harper's building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

C. F. HANKS, AGENT, MANUFACTURER OF ALL kinds of conical and spherical Bullets, Buckshot, &c., No. 96 Maiden lane.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER INFORMS the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., &c., cheaper than any person in the business. Those wishing to purchase should call soon at A. KLABER'S marble yard, 113 East Eighteenth street, west of Third avenue, New York.

PEELED PEACHES.—3,000 POUNDS VERY GOOD quality, put up in packages weighing about 70 pounds each, for sale by MILLER & CARR, Nos. 47 Pearl and 34 Bridge street, N. Y.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Official Drawings of February 22, 1862.

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

A SPLENDID FARM, IN THE CENTRAL PART OF the State, in exchange for city property. Good house, commodious barns, good fences, and free from encumbrance; 135 acres, situated on Skaneateles Lake. Address, postpaid, J. H., 36 East Twentieth street, giving description of property offered.

AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY NOVA SCOTIA DRAB stone House, now occupied by the owner, for sale, furnished or unfurnished, at a sacrifice and on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, 32 West Forty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue.

A NEW BROWN STONE HIGH STOOP HOUSE FOR sale—82 East Twenty-seventh street, four stories and basement; has all the modern improvements and in perfect order; price $7,000. Terms accommodating. For card to see the house apply to JOHN FOLEY, 163 Broadway, or 83 Lexington avenue.

A FARM WANTED—WITH STOCK, UTENSILS AND Furniture—of not less than thirty acres—on the line of the New York and New Haven Railroad, within fifty miles of the city—good buildings, fruit and wood, with Sound view—in exchange for an elegant House, furnished, near Central Park. Address E. N. H., Herald office.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, ON VERY EASY TERMS, near the city, two story, neat finished House, Barn, Shade and Fruit Trees, four Lots, handsomely located at West Morrisania, Harlem Railroad. G. W. DITCHETT, corner of Chatham and Chambers street, brown stone building.

BROOKLYN, E. D.—FOR SALE, AT WAR PRICES, the valuable Store property 67 South Seventh street; also, the three story brick Dwelling known as "the Philadelphia built house," 63 South Tenth street, a desirable residence for a physician or private family, being near the fountain, Bedford avenue. Ten years will be given to pay, in instalments. A portion of the above would be taken in hardware. For further particulars inquire of JOHN O. WEST, No. 4 Liberty place, New York, near Maiden lane, or at his residence, 63 South Tenth street, Brooklyn, E. D., between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. N. B.—No bill on the house. The Dwelling, if not sold by April 1, will be let reasonably to a good tenant.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON OLDFIELD POINT, Long Island—33 acres, with English cottage, surrounded by forest trees, all necessary outbuildings, fine lawn, four acres of young orchard of choice fruit, ornamental trees, shrubbery, vines, &c. Good beach for bathing, fishing, &c.
G. S. HUTCHINSON, No. 35 Wall street.

DENTAL PRACTICE AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Twenty miles from New York; location healthy; house large; gas, water, furnace and stable. Business established twenty years and first class. Price $10,000 and no less. Address Jas. B. Rolledge, Herald office.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND RESIDENCES, CONvenient to the city, near depots, schools, churches and villages of various sizes, prices, qualities and locations. Western Land improved and unimproved for sale or exchanged. Also several city residences.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 82 Nassau street.

FARMS FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE.—ONE OF 140 acres, in Westchester county, $7,000; one of 83 and 63 acres, in Columbia county, $2,500, each; also, 27 acres, with mills, &c., at Hackensack, N. J., and 160 acres, at Oyster Bay. All good buildings, choice fruits, &c. And also one hundred other Farms, of all sizes, and prices from $1,200 to $30,000. Apply to A. SERGEANT, 15 Wall street.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE CITY property, a Country Seat at Orange, New Jersey, three minutes' walk from depot; 25 acres of land (five woodland), balance tillable; orchard, garden, lawn with beautiful evergreens, abundance of small fruit of all kinds; improvements are handsome two story and attic frame house, green house, carriage house, barn and gardener's house; property unincumbered. Apply to A. A. M. LYON, 23 Wall street.

FOR SALE—ON CLINTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN, west side, between Myrtle and Park avenues, a three story frame Cottage House and Lot, 21.6x100; contains gas, throughout, range, with hot water boiler, heater, bath rooms &c.; good garden, with grape vines. Apply to to the occupant and owner, R. WILLIAMS, 192 Chambers street, New York.

FOR SALE—TWO AND THREE STORY HOUSES, brown stone basements, stoop and trimmings, modern improvements, in Sixty-sixth street, between First and Second avenues. Also new tenement houses. Inquire of WM. A. JUCH, Second avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY English basement Houses, 94 and 96 East Twelfth street, near Fourth avenue; houses 17 by 55, lot 116 feet, in first rate condition, and will be sold or exchanged for one larger House above Fourteenth street, between Fourth and Sixth avenues. The houses are mortgaged for $5,500 each.

FOR SALE—TENEMENT HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, paying over ten per cent on $2,000. Price $1,700; [illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—LOT NO. 7 DOMINICK street, for a term of years. Inquire at 84 Laight street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT, WITH about two acres of ground, in West Bloomfield, N. J., within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depot. House in good order and has every convenience. Apply to DRAPER & DEVLIN, 103 Front street, New York.

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE—AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., a Country Residence of 20 acres, under a high state of cultivation; good buildings; fruit and shade trees in great abundance. Inquire of H. M. NEEDHAM, 74 Wall street.

FOR EXCHANGE AND SALE—A LARGE VARIETY of Farms, City and Country Residences; all locations and sizes. Also a great many good business chances and copartnerships. F. D. RICHARDSON & CO.,
82 and 84 Nassau street.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—IN A GOOD CENtral location; the house is small, in good order, and contains all modern improvements, range, furnace, water, gas, &c. For further particulars and price address House, box 2,449 Post office. Possession can be given at any time.

HOUSE FOR SALE LOW—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, No. 226 Water street, Brooklyn. Apply at 195 Pearl street, New York, up stairs, to A. M. TREADWELL, executor, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT TO EXCHANGE—FIRST CLASS, high stoop three story brick House, with all modern improvements, in Brooklyn, eight blocks from the ferries, at South Seventh street and one block from the cars to Fulton ferry, for a House in New York, worth from $8,000 to $10,000, and will pay the difference. Address R. O., Herald office.

PENNSYLVANIA LANDS.—500 ACRES VERY superior farming Lands, covered with valuable timber, near mills, a village and rapidly improving neighborhood, for sale in parcels, very cheap, or exchange for city or Brooklyn property, or any kind of goods.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 82 Nassau street.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP—IN LOTS TO SUIT BUYERS, A retail stock of Fancy Goods, Toys and Willow Ware, at 215 Sixth avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. Call immediately.

TO EXCHANGE IN PART A GRAND FARM, 170 ACRES, large quantity of fruit and shrubbery, fine buildings; the cheapest farm in the State; twenty-five miles from New York; fifteen minutes' walk from depot. For full particulars inquire of WHITE & CO., 68 William street, N. Y., from 1 to 6.

TO CAPITALISTS.—PERSONS DESIROUS OF ENGAGing in the manufacture of iron can learn of property unequalled in the country for the iron ore deposits of coal and ore, convenience of market and cheapness of production by addressing Vulcan, box 242 Herald office.

TREMONT.—FOR SALE, HOUSE AND AN ACRE OF ground, $1,300. To let—at Williamsbridge, House and 1½ Acre, $150. Other Houses and Lots for sale. Apply to J. R. FRASER.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SMALL THREE STORY House, with all the modern conveniences, located east of Madison avenue, between Twentieth and Thirtieth streets. Price from $5,000 to $7,000. Address, stating all particulars, W. E. Lloyd, station F.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH A SMALL three story brick House, with modern improvements, on the west side. Price moderate. Address, stating full particulars A. H., Broadway Post office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A FIRST CLASS DWELLing House, between Fourteenth and Fiftieth streets and Sixth and Lexington avenues. The purchaser is not willing to exceed $16,000. Application by letter only to L., box 3,366 New York Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SUBSTANTIAL, WELL built dwelling, not less than 23 feet wide, in a good neighborhood, between Third and Eighth avenues and Twelfth and Forty-seventh streets, high stoop, and worth from $10,000 to $12,000, or a similar House in a good neighborhood in Brooklyn, worth from $8,000 to $10,000. Address, stating particulars, box 4,019 New York Post office.

$1,500.—WANTED TO EXCHANGE, A THREE story high basement modern House, finely located in Brooklyn, for a House of similar style and location in this city. Limits between Third and Sixth avenues and Eighth and Fortieth streets. Fifteen hundred dollars cash will be paid in the exchange. Letters addressed Exchange for a Home, stating exact location, Herald office, will be attended to.

$1,900 FOR A NEW TWO STORY AND EXTENsion House and Lot, in Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, one block from cars; seven rooms and cellar, marble [illegible]

FOR SALE.

GROCERY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST STANDS in Brooklyn; choice and well selected stock; cash trade and low rent. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of J. CHARLES, 217 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

GROCERY FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a first class wholesale and retail Grocery, situated in a flourishing neighborhood. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at the store, 145 Eighth avenue, near Seventeenth street.

TO OYSTERMEN.—FOR SALE, SCOW NO. 0, OLIVER ship, East river. Apply on board.

$350 WILL PURCHASE A COFFEE, TEA AND Sugar Store, on one of the best business streets up town, long established and doing a good business. The proprietor has business out of the city. The Stock, worth more than the money, complete Fixtures in the bargain. Call on C. B. HOWES & CO., 429 Broadway.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., TO LET.

AT NEW BRIGHTON—A LARGE FURNISHED MANsion, containing billiard tables, gas, water works, &c.; also three villas, all on the Heights; modern improvements, flower and vegetable gardens, fruit, extensive grounds, stables and coach houses, view unsurpassed; five minutes' from ferry. Apply to T. BOND, 134 Broadway.

AT HOBOKEN—A NICELY FURNISHED THREE story basement House, to a private family only, rent $800 a year. Inquire at 13 South street, New York.

A DESIRABLE PLOT OF GROUND TO LEASE, OR for sale, corner of Jane and West streets, 88x225, occupied as a coal yard, and is also well calculated for a lumber yard or for any purpose requiring much vacant ground. Apply to HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre streets.

A FOUNDRY TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—at Sing Sing, N. Y., with Steam Engine, &c.; will be let for other business; will be rented very low, or sold at a bargain, or exchanged for city property. Address Foundry, Herald office.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT TO LET, FOR SALE or exchange—at Sing Sing, N. Y., five minutes' walk from depot, splendid mansion, with six acres; will be let for a first class hotel or boarding house (private family preferred), or will be sold much below its value, or exchanged for first class city property. Address W. A. P., Herald office.

AT RYE.—TO LET OR SELL, A HOUSE, NEAR depot; rent $300. Also, a new brick House, 131 Thirtieth street, west of Seventh avenue; price $3,250. Inquire of Mr. ENNIS, Rye, or Mr. CROMWELL, 19 William street.

A LADY WISHES TO LET A FRONT ROOM AND Bedroom, with convenience for housekeeping; washing included; a good chance for a young married couple. Apply at 233 West Twenty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

A THREE STORY HOUSE TO RENT—132 MACDOUgal street, one door from Amity, bath, gas, &c.; rent $500; furniture and everything necessary for housekeeping can be purchased for about $350. Immediate possession. Can be seen between 2 and 4. All in good order.

A NEW BROWN STONE HIGH STOOP HOUSE TO rent for $600—All improvements, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to dying room, on top floor (no yard); four stories and basement; a very nice house, and all in perfect order; may be seen from 12 to 3. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, 163 Broadway, or at 83 Lexington avenue.

A NEAT THREE STORY AND BASEMENT HIGH stoop House, No. 86 Lexington avenue, to rent; a very desirable house, with modern improvements and in good order; rent low to a good tenant; may be seen from 3 to 5 o'clock. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, 163 Broadway, during the day, or at 83 Lexington avenue after 6 P. M.

A STORE TO LET—IN SIXTH AVENUE, 42 FEET deep, with marble top counters and all the fixtures suitable for a fancy store, bakery and confectionery, back and front basements; rent $25 per month, payable in advance. For further particulars inquire at 206 Bridge street, Brooklyn.

A CORNER STORE TO LET.—THE STORE OF HOUSE 703 Washington street, corner of Perry, from the first of May; would make an excellent stand for a first class grocery. For particulars inquire at 709 Washington street.

A RARE CHANCE—TO LET OR LEASE, FOR coopers or stabling, in the Seventh ward, a Lot of Ground, with a Building one story high, extending over the whole lot. For particulars inquire at 222 Monroe street.

CHANCES FOR BUSINESS MEN—TO LEASE, AN old established family Dry Goods Store, now in operation, No. 47 Montgomery street, Jersey City. Possession can be had immediately. Address J. S. M., on the premises.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN WILLIAMSBURG, SEVERAL TWO STORY frame and three story brick Houses; also for sale 631 Vacant Lots on moderate terms. Apply to S. J. HUNT, 111 Fourth avenue, N. Y., or CHAS. FOWLER, corner of North Ninth and Third streets, Williamsburg.

TO LET—IN GUTTENBERG, N. J., TWO HOUSES one suitable for a bakery, the other will be let out in rooms. For further particulars apply to SQUIRE DWYER, near the premises, or at KOHLER & FINCK'S brewery.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, IN COMPLETE REpair; painting and papering newly done, and with full gas fixtures; baths and closets throughout. Apply for particulars at 261 Greene street.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY DWELLING HOUSE 140 East Eighteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, in good order, with all the modern improvements. To a good tenant a three years' lease will be given. Apply at 21 Chambers street.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT THREE STORY BRICK dwelling houses, 20x42 each, Nos. 42 and 44 Tenth avenue, at a moderate rent. No. 42 will be altered to a store if required. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine street, or to JOHN C. WHITE, 13 West Twenty-first street.

TO LET—A HOUSE AT RAHWAY, N. J., WITHIN five minutes' walk of depot and one hour's ride to this city, containing ten rooms; has gas throughout, and well and cistern water convenient. A large garden. Location very pleasant. Rent $175 per annum. Inquire upon the premises, of Mrs. M. L. CLARK.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK House, No. 96 Seventh street; gas, Croton water and every convenience for a family; rent $650 per year. For further particulars apply to D. T. Valentine, No. 8 City Hall.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT, AT PELham, Westchester county, now occupied by R. R. Morris; the house is a large frame house, in fine order, with handsome grounds attached, and a Farm of about fifty-two acres, fronting on the water; fine fishing, driving, &c., &c.; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to DEVELIN & MILLER, 53 Liberty street.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 16 CHARLES street, Warren place, to a small respectable family. References given and required.

TO LET—AS FOLLOWS, VIZ: HOUSE 23 NINTH AVEnue, at $400 per annum; also the Houses Nos. 242, 246, 248, 250 and 252 West Thirteenth street, at $450 per annum; also the Houses Nos. 230 and 232 West Thirty-second street, at $700 per annum. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., 150 West Thirty-fourth street.

TO LET—A FARM, OF FORTY-FIVE ACRES, IN THE township of North Hempstead, Queens county, belonging to the estate of the late Christopher Heiser. It is pleasantly situated on the shore of Hempstead harbor, nearly opposite Glen Cove, twenty-six miles from New York; on the premises are a dwelling, tenant and bath house, barns and other out buildings; possession given immediately. Apply to HENRY R. DE WITT, 58 Nassau street, New York.

TO LET—A LARGE DOUBLE THREE STORY AND basement House in 125th street, Harlem, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, with all modern improvements; street opened from North to East rivers, and stages pass the door every hour to the boat and cars, which go up and down to the city for six cents. Large garden, with fruit and shrubbery; stable on the rear for five or six horses. To a responsible tenant it will be leased or rented low. Inquire of M. WILLIS, 179 East Twenty-first street, or of SAM. KENYON, Third avenue and 123d street, Harlem.

TO LET—IN A DESIRABLE LOCATION, 97 SECOND avenue, Part of a modern built high stoop House, consisting of three Rooms on second floor, with use of bath; two Rooms on fourth floor, and Front Basement; gas and heat if desired. Apply on the premises, from 3 to 5.

TO LET—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH Tearoom in the rear, on second floor of house No. 558 Broome street. Inquire at 16 and 18 Chambers street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A SMALL THREE STORY House, comfortably furnished, situated up town, in a pleasant neighborhood, to a small family, without children. The present occupants (a small family) would make arrangements to board in the house if they could meet with desirable parties. Address for two days W. S., Herald office.

TO LET—SECOND STORY ROOM, 33X40; GOOD place for billiards, &c., skating or ball room, light manufacturing. Also a Store; first rate stand for grocery. Also Rear Building, for family or club room, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, Fourth avenue.

TO LET—ONE OF THE PRETTIEST FOUR STORY Houses in the city, and the situation one of the best; frescoed and papered in gold. Inquire on the premises, 16 West Forty-sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, from 12 to 4 o'clock; or of J. E. SHAW, 22 Nassau street. Rent $1,100. Also nearly opposite, 3 first class four story Houses, Nos. 37, 39 and 41. Rent $1,200. Possession immediate. [illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE UPPER PART of House 316 East Sixth street, consisting of two Rooms, two Bedrooms and Pantry, with gas and Croton water; rent $11 per month in advance. Apply for one week on the premises.

TO LET—FOUR STORY HOUSES AND PARTS OF Houses in East Thirty-third street, between Lexington and Third avenues, in good order; bath, closet, wash basin, range, hot and cold water; also a Second Story. Immediate possession. Apply to F. S. BOND, 21 Nassau street, or at 105 East Thirty-third street.

TO LET—SECOND FLOORS OF NOS. 649 AND 651 Broadway, very desirable for tailors or any light business. Also, Rooms on third and fourth floors. Will be rented cheap to good tenants.
F. H. AMIDON, 649 Broadway.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RENTS, THE HANDSOME new large Stores 97 and 99 Sixth avenue, near Jefferson market; also, the upper Stories of same; also, the upper part of the Gymnasium Buildings, 93 and 95, including gymnasium apparatus, &c., &c. Apply at 153 Waverley place.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY DWELLING 314 FOURTH street, near Broadway, with large extension, lighted from the roof, suitable for a boarding house or for business purposes. Rent reasonable. Apply to A. LIVINGSTON, 19 Beekman street.

TO LET—THREE STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 236 Spring street, near Varick, 11 rooms; modern improvements, good yard; house in good order. Can be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. Apply to S. C. CLARK, 335½ Broadway, or in the evening at 21 Varick street.

TO LET, FROM APRIL 1—IN THE BROWN STONE houses corner of Thirty-third street and Seventh avenue, entire floors, consisting of five and seven rooms each. Inquire at the houses, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., or of A. M. FANNING, 225 Bowery, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO LET, FROM MAY 1—TO A SMALL AND RESPECtable family, the second floor, and part of the third, of the house 116 West Houston street, between Thompson and Sullivan, having all the modern improvements. The house is in a good neighborhood and in first rate order. Good references required. On view from 1 to 5 P. M. Inquire on the premises, or at 503 Broadway, second floor.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN, THE FOLLOWING HOUSES:—
No. 74 Second place; Nos. 73 and 75 Fourth place.
Nos. 44, 61 and 65 President street, at $250 and $275.
No. 43 Fourth av., seventh house from corner 17th st., $300.
Apply to F. MASTA, No. 355 Hicks street, near Pacific street, or at 173 Union street, in the evening.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE STORY AND ATTIC modern private Dwelling House, in Tenth street, near Fifth avenue, containing gas fixtures, water closet, &c.; three rooms deep on first floor, and is in good order. For cards of admission apply to G. A. KISSAM, 20 Pine street.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS FROM May 1, Houses No. 14 and 16 Lispenard street. Apply to JOHN ATTRIDGE & SON, 591 Fourth street, from 3 A. M. to 1 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—A BRICK DWELLING, WITH bakery attached, situated in a pleasant and thriving village, near Long Branch, N. J. Rent very low to a smart, energetic baker. For particulars apply to J. LEWIS, No. 10 Old slip.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—ON STATEN ISLAND, MONTgomery avenue, Quarantine Landing, two Houses, from the 1st of May. Inquire of Mr. JOHN CANVIN, Quarantine Landing, Staten Island.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FIRST CLASS MARBLE FRONT Store, 531 Broadway; House and Store 394 Third avenue, a three story brick House in Fifty-fifth street, east of Third avenue, and a Carpenter Shop or Factory 104 Thirtieth street, west of Third avenue. Inquire at French's Hotel.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON STATEN ISLAND, A LARGE Farm and Dwelling House, now occupied by H. Kirkland, at the junction of Western avenue (leading to Mallett's Mills), with the North Shore road, and opposite Elizabethport; the house contains on the first floor eight rooms, second floor seven rooms, and large attic; with the house can be had, if required, use of large barn, smoke house, chicken house, and about ninety acres of land. Also, new Dwelling House about one mile south of the former, on road leading from Old Place road to Mallett's Mills, and now occupied by Charles C. Houghwout; very roomy, two story house, with cellar; with it may be had land adjoining for cultivation if required. Also, Dwelling House for a laborer, being the nearest house to the latter, and on land adjoining; land for cultivation may be had if required. Apply to J. J. CLUTE, Port Richmond, S. I., or to JAS. H. BRIGGS, 25 William street, N. Y., room 15.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL FINE OFFICES IN the new building No. 83 Nassau street; also the five story and basement House No. 139 Fulton street, near Broadway, in this city, and a large Factory in Newark, N. J. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 133 Nassau street, New York.

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NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York taken.

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THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per copy, or $2 per annum.

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JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and despatch.

Volume XXVII.......................No. 65

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Colleen Bawn—How to Pay the Rent.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—Paul Pry—Toodles—[illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.—London Assurance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—The Ma[illegible]

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—[illegible]—Jack.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Stickney's National Circus.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Com Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Whale, &c., at all hours.—[illegible], afternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—[illegible]

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, 539 Broadway.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—[illegible]

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—[illegible]

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—Drawing Room Entertainments, Ballets, Pantomimes, Farces, &c.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.—Songs, Ballets, Pantomimes, &c.—[illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.—Burlesque Songs, Dances, &c.—[illegible]

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway.—Burlesques, Songs, Dances, &c.

New York, Friday, March 7, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The President laid before Congress yesterday a very important message on the question of the emancipation of slaves, which will probably take the ultra abolitionists aback who have been forcing their opinions in favor of universal emancipation as the object of the war, upon the public, the President, the Cabinet and Congress, ever since the rebellion took a tangible shape. By public meetings, lectures and violent speeches on the floors of Congress, the abolitionists have been endeavoring to convert a conflict consecrated to the restoration of the Union and the vindication of the constitution into a raid upon an institution which it has been their favorite project for the last quarter of a century to destroy, with a wanton disregard for the integrity, honor and prosperity of the country. But the President adheres strictly to the conservative doctrines of the constitution, while yielding to the exigencies of the present unnatural and unexpected crisis, in proposing to Congress the adoption of a resolution, guaranteeing to all the Southern States which may desire a gradual emancipation of their slaves, a full remuneration for the slaves so manumitted, thus giving the option to the border States now reduced and yet to be reduced to abolish slavery upon just and equitable grounds, if they find the institution burdensome and unprofitable. This proposal cannot fail to impress the conservative element, both in the Northern and Southern States, most favorably.

The intelligence from General Banks' division continues of the most satisfactory character. Our despatches from Charlestown yesterday state that the work on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad progresses rapidly, and that every point between Cumberland and Harper's Ferry is strongly protected. Bunker Hill was occupied on Wednesday by our troops as the extreme outpost of the division, and Smithfield, a town seven miles northwest of Charlestown was taken possession of at the same time. A squad of cavalry captured a rebel picket belonging to the Second Virginia infantry, near Bunker Hill, yesterday. A futile attempt was made by a party of Colonel Ashley's rebel cavalry, on Wednesday night, to cut off one of our scouting parties near Berryville. On Monday four regiments of rebel infantry, supported by a battery of four guns, attempted to flank Colonel Geary's force at Lovettsville, but were driven back. The sentiment of the people in the vicinity has undergone a wonderful change. Supplies from the country are freely coming in to the Union camps. The provisions seized under confiscation are rapidly filling up the army storehouses, contributing greatly to the comfort of the soldiers. The seizures on Wednesday amounted to 570 barrels of flour, and 200 bushels of wheat, in bags, marked "Confederate States," but the property has changed hands.

Activity still prevails on the Lower Potomac. A brisk fire was opened by our flotilla yesterday morning upon the rebel forces at Aquia creek, who were discovered by some of our gunboats to be there in force. The alarm was instantly given through the rebel camps, and the long roll resounded from Aquia creek along the river to Evansport, showing that the rebel forces in that direction have been greatly augmented within a few days past. The rebel batteries opened fire on our battery at Budd's ferry at eleven o'clock yesterday, but did no damage after discharging some thirty shots.

The steamer Yankee went in within half a mile of the Virginia shore yesterday, and shelled a new battery in process of erection in the rear of the position of the old rebel battery at Freestone Point. The rebels were forced to evacuate the premises.

It is reported that a skirmish took place on Wednesday on the Telegraph road, near Pohick Church, between a party of Texan Rangers and a company from General Heintzelman's division, which resulted in the loss of one captain, one lieutenant and a private on our side. The loss of the enemy is not known.

We have some news to-day from our forces at Ship Island of an interesting character. The health of the men is good, although the weather is very hot, the thermometer marking ninety-five degrees in the shade. The details of the capture of the rebel steamer Magnolia, with 1,150 bales of cotton, by the South Carolina, while attempting to run out of Mobile, is given in our Ship Island news. [illegible] overboard about two hundred and fifty bales, her entire cargo consisting of 1,400 bales of the valuable staple. She was bound for Havana. The capture of a dozen or more oyster boats, on their way to New Orleans, will considerably diminish the supply and increase the price of this delicious article in the Crescent City of rebeldom.

A special despatch from Cairo yesterday states that the Union pickets in the vicinity of Columbus were driven in by some of the rebel cavalry lurking in that direction, but, upon the woods in the neighborhood being shelled by our gunboats, the rebels took a hasty departure. Heavy firing in the direction of New Madrid is said to have been heard at Columbus on Wednesday morning at four o'clock. The rebels are reported to muster 40,000 men at the former place, reinforcements from Memphis, as well as Columbus, having reached there.

CONGRESS.

A message from the President was received by the House of Representatives yesterday, suggesting the adoption of a joint resolution providing for co-operation with any State for the abolition of slavery, with pecuniary consideration. The President, in proposing this initiatory step, predicts important practical results therefrom. The document may be found in another column. On motion of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the message was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

In the Senate yesterday, the Post Office Appropriation bill and the Postal Money Order bill were reported respectively by the Committees on Finance and Postal Affairs. A joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore Goldsborough and his officers and seamen, for their gallant conduct at Roanoke Island, was adopted unanimously. The bill relative to the pay of Congressmen was taken up, and an amendment allowing twenty cents per mile for mileage was adopted. Further debate on the bill was cut off by a motion to go into executive session, which was agreed to.

In the House of Representatives, the report of the Conference Committee on the resolution providing for the payment of Western war claims was accepted, and the resolution adopted. The bill providing for the organization of the division staffs of the army was passed. The Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill to provide for the purchase of coin and for other financial purposes, which was laid over till to-day. A synopsis of this bill may be found among our Washington despatches. A long defence of Alexander Cummings, a contractor for army supplies, was read, and several speeches on the slavery and war questions were delivered in Committee of the Whole, and the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By the arrival of the mail steamship Northern Light, we have late and interesting intelligence from South and Central America. The news of the assassination of President Guardiola is confirmed. The crime is supposed to have been instigated by a high military officer. The President was murdered in broad daylight, in his own residence, and by an officer of his body guard, Pablo Agurcia. *Certain parties are trying to prepare public opinion for a proposition to reannex Peru to Spain*, and are said to be seconded in their endeavors by the bishops and other leading members among the clergy. A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Paita on the 8th of February, which fortunately passed off without doing any damage. The coffee crop of Costa Rica would be about 95,000 quintals. The province of Maracaibo, Venezuela, had declared in favor of the United States of Colombia. Washington's Birthday was celebrated by the American residents in Panama by a dinner at the Aspinwall Hotel. Among those present were Colonel McKee, United States Consul; Captain McDougal, of the United States ship Wyoming; Captain Griffen, of New York, and about fifteen of the leading Americans of the city. Business in Chile is reviving, and the harvest is abundant and promises well. The mines are said to be yielding better.

Our news from Havana by the Northern Light is of great interest. The present Captain General, the Duke de la Torre, will continue in the government of the island. The grand ball given by his Excellency at the palace was a perfect and brilliant success, and our correspondent has well described it. More Spanish troops were to be sent to Mexico. Rumors were current in Havana of a battle between the French and Spanish and the Mexicans, in which the latter were victorious; but the statement is not generally believed. General Uraga has been removed from the command of the Mexican army, and the heroic Zaragoza placed at its head. A considerable number of Southern vessels had arrived at Havana, having successfully eluded the blockading squadron. The opera season was over, and everything was growing dull. Our correspondent gives some interesting statistics concerning the tobacco crop. The health of the island was very good.

The steamship City of New York, Captain Petrie, from Liverpool 19th ult. and Queenstown 20th, at five P. M., arrived here yesterday morning. She has 245 passengers and the mails. Captain Petrie reports having had very severe weather during the passage. On March 1 he saw heavy field ice from latitude 45, longitude 49, to latitude 44 22, longitude 49 00, and was detained fifteen hours by it. The news by the City of New York has been anticipated.

In the State Senate at Albany yesterday, the bills to provide for the more speedy payment of volunteers remaining in the State, and appropriating $70,000 to the State Commissary Department and for payments to arsenal keepers, were ordered to a third reading. The Swill Milk bill was debated in Committee of the Whole, but no final disposition was made of it. A number of bills were introduced. Among them were bills to prohibit all sales on Sunday except of meat, milk and fish, and these to close at nine o'clock in the morning; to incorporate the Grand Street and Hoboken Ferries Railroad, and to appropriate $30,000 to the Troy University. A bill was introduced, and, by unanimous consent, reported favorably, to compel all prisons in the State to keep United States prisoners. The People's College Ten Thousand Dollars Annual Grant bill was amended so as to make the money come out of the general fund, and then ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly, concurrent resolutions were introduced disapproving of the Tax bill now under consideration in the Representatives Committee of Ways and Means at Washington, unless it shall be so amended as to allow each State to assume the collection of its portion of the taxes. Under the rule, the resolutions lay over for one day. Remonstrances were received from the New York Fire Department against any alteration in the law regulating buildings. The bill to amend the Fire Department Board of Appeals act came from the Senate and was referred to a select committee of five New York members. The bill to complete the canal enlargement had progress reported on it. The bill for the more speedy payment of volunteers was ordered to a third reading. In Committee of the Whole, the Annual Appropriation bill was debated at length, when progress was reported, and the subject laid over.

The Turks Island *Royal Standard* of the 15th of February has the following concerning movements in the salt market:—"Three small cargoes have been shipped from the colony this week, which is all that has been done in our salt market since last report. Advices from New York to the 27th ult. state that, in consequence of it being proposed in Congress to increase the duty on salt from 9c. to 25c. per bushel, the price had suddenly advanced from 23c. to 40c. Our last sales were at 7½c. Export duty, ½c."

The schooner Target, Capt. Scott, which arrived yesterday from Montevideo, brought as passengers two persons sent home by the United States Consul at Montevideo, one of whom, William Fenwick, is charged with the murder of the second mate of the bark Mary Lucretia, and the other as a witness.

The very boisterous weather experienced by the Hamburg steamship Borussia on her last trip from Europe, while proving incontestibly her admirable seagoing qualities and great strength, yet renders a few slight repairs necessary, causing her departure to be delayed from Saturday, the 8th inst., her regular day, to Wednesday, the 12th inst., at twelve o'clock noon precisely.

In nearly all the charter and town elections thus far held in this State the Union democrats seem to have gained largely over the ultra republicans. In Cattaraugus county the democrats have gained two Supervisors, and in Wyoming four. The democratic candidate in Troy was elected by 634 majority; in Rochester the democrats succeeded in electing their candidate for Mayor, and have also secured a majority in the Common Council; in Utica the result is the same, the democrats having elected their Mayor and five out of the seven Aldermen.

Forty-six field officers of the rebel stripe, taken at Fort Donelson, arrived in Albany yesterday, *en route* for Fort Warren.

Mrs. William H. Norris, a female secesher, was arrested in Baltimore on the 3d inst., and will probably soon have an opportunity to console with Buckner and Tilghman in Fort Warren. She is charged with keeping a clothing storehouse in Baltimore for the Southern confederacy, and with sending various articles of comfort to the rebels during the cold weather. This arrest is what Jeff. Davis would call "seizing innocent and defenceless women."

William Henry Hawkins, colored steward of the ship Lamergier, was placed on trial yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman, on a charge of having murdered Wm. Henry Adams, the captain of that vessel, while on a voyage from Liverpool to New York. The case is still on.

The weekly statement of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction was presented yesterday, and shows that the number of persons admitted to the institutions during the week ending on the 1st inst. was 1,608, and the number remaining there at that time was 7,940, a decrease of twenty-two on the preceding week.

Two hundred thousand barrels of ale are manufactured annually in the city of Albany. Under the new Tax law that city will pay on this article alone two hundred thousand dollars a year.

Fire Marshal Baker last evening presented to the Board of Aldermen his semi-annual report for the six months ending November 30. The report, as usual, embraces some important suggestions, as well as valuable statistics. He refers to the storage of petroleum, and the dangers to be apprehended in the event of fire. He also recommends the adoption of an ordinance to regulate or prohibit the keeping of large quantities of these oils within the fire limits. The aggregate number of fires for the past six months is one hundred and forty-eight, being forty-two less than that of the previous half year, and fifty-six less than that of the corresponding six months of the previous year. The total alleged losses amount to $731,869, the insurances to $2,721,025, and the actual sums paid by the underwriters to $530,658, which is $247,759 less than the amounts paid during the same period of 1860. Fifteen deaths have been caused by fire during the past six months.

There was very good skating on the Central Park yesterday, although but few persons took advantage of the opportunity. Should no change take place in the weather, the ball will be up at seven o'clock this morning, and skating allowed till dark.

The cotton market opened with increased firmness yesterday, and closed at a further advance of ½c. per lb. The sales embraced about 200 a 300 bales, closing on the basis of 25½c. a 26c. for middling uplands. The flour market was heavy, with moderate sales, and prices fell off 5c. per bbl. on the lower and common grades of State and Western. Wheat was inactive, while sales were quite limited and prices irregular, and for some qualities nominal. Corn was unchanged, while sales were made to a fair extent at 61c. a 62½c. for Western mixed in store and delivered. Pork was less buoyant, and rather easier to purchase, with sales of new mess at $14 25, old at $13 37½ a $13 50, $10 75 a $11 for new prime, and $14 50 for uninspected mess. Sugars were firm and active: the sales embraced 2,000 hhds.; fair refining goods were sold as high as 6⅞c., and 210 boxes were sold at 7c. a 9½c. Coffee was firmly held, but quiet; sales of 1,300 bags and 121 bbls. Jamaica were made on private terms. Freights were steady and rather active, especially to London, available room was somewhat restricted. We refer to another column for particulars.

The Logic of the Tribune.—Greeley argues that those who endorse the appointment of Andrew Johnson as Provisional Governor of Tennessee favor in effect the territorial scheme of Sumner; for, asks the *Tribune*, if that be not the idea of the President, why not govern Tennessee by martial law till civil law and order are restored? But this is just what the President is doing. Mr. Johnston is a military Governor, and, to make him so, has been appointed a Brigadier General. So far, therefore, Tennessee is under martial law, and will continue so till her people resume the functions of self-government, which were paralyzed by a reign of terror. The whole State is not yet reduced to subjection. That is the work of Governor Johnson, and when it is accomplished the State assumes its normal condition by the force of the constitution, neither the President, nor Congress, nor Governor Johnson, having any further authority to meddle with the State organization when the people are obedient to the supreme laws of the land, to enforce the execution of which is the sole object of the war.

The Constitutional Convention of Illinois.—The telegraph informed us yesterday that the Constitutional Convention of Illinois had directed the Legislature to enact laws to prevent any negroes entering that State. Will Congress undertake to interfere with that action? Just as well might it do so as undertake to emancipate slaves in the Southern States, or to turn those States into territorial governments. It is clear that the people of Illinois do not recognize the negro as a citizen of the United States within the meaning of the constitution; for if he were a citizen they would have no power to prevent his settling among them. It is also plain that they do not believe the negro to be equal to the white man, and that they abhor amalgamation. Yet a few desperate fanatics in Congress are attempting to force upon the Southern States a social and political condition which the Northern States will not tolerate for themselves.

Important Message from the President—The Emancipation Question.

The President laid before Congress yesterday a most important Message on the subject of the emancipation question, suggesting the adoption of a joint resolution to the effect that the government ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used, in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences "produced by such change of system." If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress, then, says the President, there is an end of the matter. But if it does, then it is important that the States interested should know the fact. In other words, if the border States, now redeemed, or partially redeemed, from the clutches of rebellion, should be disposed to emancipate their slaves, it is proper that Congress should announce to them, by the adoption of such a resolution, that the government is willing to aid them by paying a just value for the slaves so liberated.

Such a measure would most probably prove agreeable to the conservative feeling of the North and the South alike, substituting, as it does, a moderate and practical view of the question of emancipation in place of the extreme and impracticable views of the abolitionists.

The progress of the debate on the Confiscation bill is developing the conservative, constitution-loving sentiment in Congress. It is a struggle of law and order against anarchy and revolution. The observations of Senator McDougall (opposition), of California, on Monday and Tuesday, are well worthy of the attentive consideration of the whole people, and their endorsement by Mr. Cowan (republican), of Pennsylvania, is a most gratifying evidence of patriotism amidst the fierce passions of party spirit. "Shall we," says the latter gentleman, "stand by the constitution, or shall we open wide the field of revolution, and go back to the doctrines of feudal ages, and introduce feuds which centuries cannot quiet? That is what this bill proposes. The passage of such a bill will make the whole Southern people our enemies. The scheme of colonization is entirely impracticable. And further, the bill is directly in conflict with the constitution, for the preservation of which alone the war is waged. The bill is unnecessary, impolitic and totally useless. The bill is unconstitutional, because the constitution provides that no bill of attainder shall be passed, and no person punished for crime without regular proceedings in court. This bill is in fact a bill of attainder, and Congress has no power to pass it."

This covers the whole ground. And what is Mr. Cowan's opinion about emancipation? He says:—"I protest against that section of the bill for freeing the slaves, as an entire departure from the principles of the constitution, and especially impolitic at this time. Because we are in a war we ought not to make a law which was unconstitutional before." "What have the negroes done to secure freedom at this time, when the course of their masters seems especially to invite them to strike for liberty? Nothing. They simply rely on their masters like domestic animals, with a sort of blind instinct." He concludes with "a hope that the bill would not pass, but that Congress would attend to the measures necessary to secure success in the great struggle in which we are engaged."

This is the language of a patriot; and if all men in Congress had only so spoken and acted from the beginning neither civil convulsion nor disunion would exist to-day. There is one great result produced by this war. The eyes of millions of men at the North are opened to the real character of the negro, and they have discovered, from the experience of our troops and generals what we have so long proclaimed to them in vain—the natural inferiority of the negro to the white man, which can no more be removed than the color of his skin by any amount of legislation. It is the negro's nature to be the servent of the Caucasian race. He "relies on his master," says Mr. Cowan, "with a sort of blind instinct." It is evident, therefore, that that part of the bloody programme which contemplated servile insurrection is already exploded. The negro is happier and better off physically, morally, socially and religiously, under the mild Christian servitude of his white master at the South, than he ever was in any other condition since the dawn of creation, or ever will be till the coming of the millennium. To leave the negro to himself, and put him into competition with the white man, is to destroy him as effectually as our civilization has destroyed the red man of the forest. Servitude is the negro's normal condition. It is calculated to preserve the race from extinction, and to render it happy and at the same time subservient to the happiness of the white man. That white men should wage a war of extermination against white men to change the condition of blacks for the worse is an absurdity too great for the common sense of any people, and much more of the intelligent and practical people of the United States. Mr. Lincoln recognizes the fact; and therefore, even if the fanatics in Congress should succeed in carrying their bill, it will be met with his veto.

As to the unconstitutionality of the bill, both as regards the emancipation of the negroes and the wholesale confiscation of the property of the Southern people, there cannot be a shadow of doubt. Bills of attainder and general forfeiture are expressly prohibited. But, if there was even the necessary authority to pursue this course, Mr. Cowan shows that it would be impolitic and unwise. It would "make the whole people of the South our enemies."

Not only is it unconstitutional and unwise, but it is contrary to the law of nations and the modern usages of civilized war, which forbid the capture or forfeiture of an enemy's private property. Let us show the world that we can maintain the integrity of the Union and preserve our free institutions without incurring the reproach of becoming barbarians, or resorting to harsher treatment of the vanquished than the stern but wise old Romans deemed necessary in the zenith of their power.

It is evident, however, by the Message which we publish to-day, that Mr. Lincoln thoroughly understands the whole question involved in this stormy agitation on the confiscation of property in the rebel States, and that he has taken a sensible and conservative view of it, which, while it will undoubtedly provoke the indignation of the abolition crew, will be received with satisfaction by the conservative element both in the North and South.

The Wall Street Speculators and Secretary Stanton's Recent Order.

Since the issue of the recent order of the Secretary of War in regard to the publication of military news, the Wall street speculators have been exceedingly busy in inventing and propagating false reports of the movements of our forces. They have had General Banks defeated, the whole Army of the Potomac engaged in battle, and the Union troops everywhere covered with disaster. It need hardly be said that there is no foundation whatever for such rumors, which are only designed to effect the rise or fall of stocks, and are encouraged rather than rebuked by journals inimical to Secretary Stanton's order.

These current rumors, however, are charged by their inventors upon the order of the Secretary of War, and the public is told that the government has made a great blunder in restricting the publication of news, and is practically abetting these frauds upon the stock market and the people. On the contrary, these rumors are not the fault of the order, but of a designing misrepresentation and a popular misapprehension of the order. Such bogus reports have always been circulated upon the street, but have never obtained such general credence, simply because the people relied upon the newspapers to expose and correct them. But now the people are led to believe that there is no use looking in the newspapers; that the Secretary of War will not allow anything to be published about the war, and that, therefore, the stories circulated by the speculators are just as likely to be true as false.

There could scarcely be a greater mistake than this. We have repeatedly asserted, upon authority the most undoubted, that Secretary Stanton's order does not prohibit the publication of any legitimate and correct news. It makes, and was designed to make, no change whatever in the contents of journals truly loyal and carefully conducted. It was intended only to deprive the enemy of information of our plans and of movements and operations necessarily secret. Our readers will find no difference whatever in the scope, variety, minuteness and freshness of the news in to-day's Herald as compared with the news in the issues of the Herald published a month before this order was issued. We have the same liberties as ever, and the Secretary's manifesto only imposed upon all journals the same loyal caution in the publication of news which the Herald has always imposed upon itself. So far from cutting off or delaying the news of actual occurrences, the War Department has made arrangements, through its military supervisors, with the army correspondents and telegraphers, by which the correct accounts and details of every battle and skirmish shall be transmitted with even greater facility than ever. No soldier of the Union army can fall, in a rencontre however trifling, without the knowledge of the public; and if General Banks were to fight a battle to-night, or General Hooker's brigade meet with a disaster, or the Army of the Potomac or of the Mississippi advance, or a skirmish occur in Arkansas, our readers would learn the fullest particulars of the affair from to-morrow morning's Herald, or from our earlier extra editions.

We repeat, therefore, that there is no excuse whatever for those who delude themselves with false rumors upon the theory that the newspapers cannot publish the news. Everything actually done will be as fully reported as ever, and only our customary caution will be observed in concealing what is intended to be done. Those who assert otherwise, and thus give encouragement to fabricated reports, are either speculators who have stocks to buy or sell, or journalists who are inimical to Secretary Stanton's order, because it prevents them from giving their usual daily instalment of treasonable information to the rebels.

The Opening of Trade with the South.—The capture of Fort Donelson, coupled with the occupation of Nashville by our troops, has resulted in the opening of trade between the whole of the section of which it is the centre—a section abounding in cotton and tobacco. Already $100,000 worth have been sent down the Cumberland to New York. The opening of Tennessee, still further south in the same State, lays open the trade of North Alabama and the river counties of Mississippi. And soon Memphis will fall into the hands of the Union troops, and then the whole State will be accessible to Northern trade. Memphis formerly shipped some three or four hundred thousand bales of cotton yearly; for it is the outlet of a very fertile and extensive district of country. This and other products formerly went down the Mississippi to New Orleans. They will now ascend that river, to be conveyed by railroad to New York. Along the Atlantic seaboard the same process is going forward, and soon there will be an abundance of cotton for the use of the Northern States. Threats are made in the rebel Congress and elsewhere to burn the cotton and tobacco which are likely to fall into the hands of the Union troops. But we suspect the owners will not surrender their chances to get cash for the article for the worthless promise of indemnification for the loss by the bogus confederacy. In many instances, too, towns and districts will be surprised by our advancing legions before the more violent secessionists can have time to apply the torch. The revival of Southern trade in consequence of the progress of our arms will be a great benefit to North and South, but particularly to the South, whose products were of little or no value because, there was no market for them, while at the same time the people had to pay fabulous prices for shoes, salt and other necessaries of life. Their sufferings in consequence were very great. This state of things is put an end to by the victories at Mill Springs, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, resulting, as they do, in the restoration of the whole of the magnificent State of Tennessee and portions of the adjoining States to the free trade and commerce of the Union.

A Commercial Lighthouse Tax.—One of our sea captains called upon us yesterday to inquire why Secretary Chase does not recommend to Congress a tax upon foreign vessels for the use of our lighthouses and buoys? The captain says that recently, going in and coming out, the lighthouse and buoy assessments upon his vessel at Glasgow amounted to some sixteen pounds. At one-half, or even one-fourth of this rate, a very handsome item would be added to the receipts of the Treasury, and from this tax on foreign ships similar to that which, if we are not mistaken, we have to pay not only at the ports of the British islands, but of France, and at the German ports and elsewhere. We submit the suggestion to the consideration of Mr. Secretary Chase.

The Disunion Journals and the Tax Bill.

The disunion abolition journals are displaying the cloven foot in the case of the Tax bill. They have hitherto pretended to be in favor of the war; but now, that they discover that it is a war for the restoration of the Union, and not for the emancipation of negroes, they scarcely disguise the fact that they would prefer to see it fail, because, in that case, being rid of the democratic Southern States, they calculate they would retain the federal government of the northern half of the republic and majorities in Congress in their hands. If they could carry their emancipation and territorial schemes, they would have no objection to see the war successful; for then the retention of the Southern States as subjugated provinces, to be ruled by satraps or proconsuls appointed at Washington, would not interfere with the republican majority. But, finding that this is impracticable, their most earnest desire is that our generals should make fatal blunders and fail, or that the war should at first languish, and finally be cut short for want of sustenance. Now, a tax bill is the very life blood of the war. Without it another campaign could not be carried on. Hence the radical disunion journals of New York denounce the Tax bill. To prevent taxation or to excite public odium against it is virtually to oppose the progress of the war—the offence for which the Northern secession journals have been squelched by the government. It is disloyalty to the Union, the constitution and the laws; and the republican journals ought to be served up with the same sauce as the organs of secession.

There is another reason besides a political one which prompts the opposition of the republican papers to the Tax bill. It is of a purely personal and selfish nature. The tax will press heavily upon their tottering establishments, and perhaps overthrow them. That would not be much loss to the community; and if they were true patriots they would bear the personal loss with equanimity if it essentially contributed to the salvation of the country, and they would advocate the passage of the Tax bill for the public good, though it were to injure themselves for a time. But patriotism is something of which they never had the remotest idea; political partisanship is all that they recognize or understand in public affairs. Therefore it is that the *Tribune*, the *Times* and the *World* inveigh against the bill.

But we trust that Congress, which has already delayed the measure too long, will pass it immediately, without debate. Discussion will only cause injurious delay. If there are any provisions which, by experience, may be found undesirable, or requiring alteration, they can easily be repealed or modified hereafter. There is only one exception to this, and that is the provision for collection, which ought to be struck out at once without debate, and the bill assimilated to the Twenty Millions Land Tax bill passed last August, and shortly to come into operation. In this it is provided that the several States should have the option of collecting the tax, and be allowed fifteen per cent for the same. This has been agreed to by every loyal State whose Legislature has been in session since the passage of the act, except little Delaware. It will be a gain of fifteen per cent to the people at large, instead of throwing so much away upon a set of hungry politicians. This tax will cost the States nothing additional to collect. Their collectors will collect it at the same time with their own taxes; whereas if federal collectors were to collect it, the fifteen per cent discount would not be allowed, and it would probably cost the people double that amount in salaries for the collection. The same method ought obviously to be adopted in the new bill.

Let the measure be put through Congress as speedily as possible. Its passage will teach Europe another lesson. When we raised seven hundred thousand fighting men, a navy of four hundred vessels, and five hundred millions of dollars, the great Powers changed their opinion of us. They concluded we were a military Power which it would not be safe to provoke. Let the bill be adopted at once, and Europe will see that our financial ability is equal to our military and naval capabilities, and it will be sure to accord us the full meed of respect which such power ever commands.

The Broadway Railroad Job.—Our readers have noticed the tremendous efforts for and against the Broadway Railroad job now in progress at Albany. Mr. A. T. Stewart and other well known gentlemen vehemently oppose the job, and offer a million of dollars to the city or State for the very privileges which the Legislature is apparently about to give away, gratis, to a set of men who have little or no interest in the welfare of our city, and care nothing for the inconveniences and losses which the passage of such a bill would entail upon us. We suppose that such a railroad as that proposed would really be worth five millions of dollars to the city; and yet these Albany jobbers impudently demand it for nothing. Certainly it would do us five millions of dollars worth of injury, and ought never to be authorized at any price.

Yet it seems almost certain that this mammoth job, as infamous and atrocious as the Gridiron bill, will pass the Legislature. The elections last year were conducted almost entirely by these railroad schemers, and their candidates were smuggled into power. The "Little Villain" of a Speaker was secretly elected to aid in this terrible swindle. The silence of the press has been secured by giving journalists thirty or forty thousands of dollars worth of stock in the railroad, and the Herald is the only paper in the city which is above all such corruptions, and is free to oppose this immense swindle. It is useless to waste argument against the bill upon men who have more potent arguments in favor of it in their pockets; but we call upon the people to hold meetings throughout the city, and by immediate and unanimous protestations they may yet be able to save themselves from this curse of a Broadway Railroad.

Whiskey and the Rebel Government—Interdict Against Whiskey in Virginia.—A Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* throws considerable light upon the whiskey question in Virginia. He says that "within six months two hundred additional distilleries have been established in Virginia, and that they are buying up all the corn, their profits being so enormous that they can afford to pay the highest price for it." He next describes the peculiar virtues of this corn whiskey upon the human system:—"It carbonizes (or burns into a crust) the mucous membrane of the windpipe, sets the brain on fire, and sends a cold tremor through the system." A soldier taking half a dozen nips is drunk for a week, and a second or third repetition of this experiment "drives the breath out of his body."

Next, depicting the mischiefs of whiskey in

Richmond, the intelligent correspondent aforesaid says:—"The city is crowded with re-enlisted soldiers on furlough. A hundred whiskey shops are in operation on Main street and the side alleys. Drunken men reel out, tumble into the gutters, sprawl over the sidewalks, brandish knives and pistols, and oftentimes indulge in those deadly conflicts which fill our prisons with candidates for the gallows."

That will do. The interdict of Jeff. Davis against whiskey, and for the confiscation of the grain in distilleries, had become a grave necessity. His choice, resulting from "Lincoln's blockade," had become simply a choice between whiskey and bread. But what will the rebel fighting men do without their whiskey? Is it not probable that they will rebel against the rebellion? General Washington, by an armed force, was required to put down a whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania. Are our independent sons of Southern chivalry likely to be more docile upon this question of the stoppage of their whiskey than the old time backwoodsmen of Pennsylvania? We dare say that, had there been no whiskey, there would have been no rebellion in the South, and that, driven to the wall by the arms of the Union, this rebellion cannot survive the additional trials of a war upon whiskey.

Important Changes in State Taxation.—A bill has been reported from the Finance Committee of the Assembly which, if adopted, will make the most radical changes in the mode of taxation in this State. It makes all lands and personal property of the State liable to taxation unless specifically exempted, and it renders liable to assessment, the same as others, all persons and associations doing business in this State, but residing elsewhere. This is a highly important change, and the principle of it ought to be applied to the city of New York, by compelling merchants and others who make their money in this city to contribute to the expense of protecting, cleansing and lighting it, no matter whether they reside here or not. Heretofore non-residents doing business in New York have been exempt from taxation, which was a great injustice to residents. But the necessity of a comprehensive measure of federal taxation has suggested a reform in the taxation of the State; and henceforth every non-resident who does business in the State of New York will be compelled to pay his fair proportion of the public expenditure; and it is to be hoped that the same principle will be introduced into the city charter, so that those who have hitherto resided in New Jersey, Hoboken, Brooklyn, Staten Island, and various other localities in and out of the State, while they have made fortunes in New York, will have to contribute to the maintenance of the city government.

The Nashville and the Blockade.—The circumstance of the Nashville having run alongside of our blockading vessel off Beaufort, North Carolina, and passed her without exciting suspicion, merely because she had the Union flag flying, suggests the necessity of the Navy Department organizing a system of signals by which the vessels of the blockading squadron and federal cruisers may distinguish friends from foes. The code of signals thus established ought to be kept as secret as possible, and exchanged in every case where the slightest doubt exists. Any vessel not responding to the signal of a federal ship would thus be detected and treated accordingly, and such a ruse as that adopted by the commander of the Nashville would be useless. It may seem like locking the stable door after the horse is stolen to speak of precautions now; but, as cases similar to that to which we refer may occur in the future, it is not yet too late to profit by our experience. That the officer in command off Beaufort, however, should not have had his suspicions aroused by the appearance of the strange vessel argues little for his vigilance.

The Inconsistency of the Abolition Journals.—Two of the abolition journals of this city—the *World* and the *Post*—are shocked at the idea of Mr. Sumner attempting to subvert the foundations of our republic by overthrowing local self-government in some of the States, and substituting territorial governments appointed by the central power at Washington. They denounce the scheme as unconstitutional and revolutionary; and yet both journals are in favor of the emancipation of the negroes by proclamation in all the slave States. Is not this equally unconstitutional and revolutionary?

Annual Commencement of the Fourteenth Street Medical University.

The Twenty-first Annual Commencement of the Fourteenth street Medical University took place yesterday evening, in the chapel of the literary department, opposite Washington Parade Ground, a pretty full attendance of the friends and admirers of those about to graduate being present. The chair was filled on the occasion by Chancellor Ferris, the following distinguished members of the faculty being also on the platform:—Professors Mott, Payne, Post, Van Buren, Bedford, Draper and Metcalfe, and Dr. Isaac Wood.

Dodworth's band was present and played several delightful pieces.

The exercises opened with an appropriate prayer by the Chairman, who read the following list of graduates at its conclusion:—

LIST OF GRADUATES.

Rollin T. Baker and Edward Bennett, N. Y.; Frederick Benoit, C. E.; John L. Brennan, N. J.; Henry H. Brush, N. Y.; Richard C. Carlisle, S. C.; Dwight S. Chamberlin and Wm. H. Chamberlin, N. Y.; Wm. C. Clark, W. I.; Mahlon J. Davis, Pa.; Edmund De Witt, N. J.; James W. Dickie, C. W.; Hugh Doherty and George W. Edwards, N. Y.; Wm. H. Ensign, Conn.; John T. Farrell, C. W.; John N. Freeman, Ill.; Albert H. Gallatin, N. Y.; W. J. Gilbert, N. C.; Geo. Wm. Hatch, Me.; Samuel E. Holtzman, Ind.; Abel Huntington, Aug. G. Kimberly and John C. Lamont, N. Y.; Alfred S. Laubach, Pa.; John V. Lauderdale, N. Y.; Samuel Lewis, N. B.; Mathias L. Lord, N. Y.; John N. Lowe, N. J.; Samuel Lynch, N. H.; Beverly N. McIlvery, N. B.; George K. McDonald, N. Y.; William H. Mather, Conn.; Aaron S. Miller, Pa.; James H. Mills, N. Y.; George B. Munger, N. Y.; Allen E. Nelson, Vt.; Thos. C. O'Callaghan, Pa.; Eugene S. Olcott, George H. Owen and Solomon H. Peck, N. Y.; Thos. Chalmers Pollock, Pa.; John L. Portwood, Va.; Harris Pusher, Me.; Wm. S. Robertson, N. H.; Martin C. Rowland, N. Y.; C. Allen Sears, Ohio; C. Seeberling, Jr., Pa.; John G. Sinclair, C. W.; George C. Smith, Mass.; James W. Southworth, Jr., Mo.; Henry C. Starr, Conn.; David P. Stowell, N. H.; Sylvester E. Strong, N. Y.; A. E. Sumner, Conn.; William Taylor, Jr., and S. Mott Throop, N. Y.; John P. Treacy, Pa.; G. Kempton Turner, Va.; Fort Van Kouren, N. Y.; Wm. K. Van Reypen, N. J.; Thomas C. Walton, C. W.; Daniel F. Wells, Edward J. Whitney and Thomas S. Yard, N. Y.—Total, 65.

Prizes were awarded to the following gentlemen:—Dr. Mott's silver medal to W. H. Bates, N. Y.; Dr. Mott's bronze medal to W. H. Mather, Conn.; Dr. Van Buren's first prize to Eugene S. Olcott, N. Y.; Dr. Van Buren's second prize to W. H. Bates, N. Y.; Dr. Metcalfe's first prize to J. H. Mills, N. Y.; Dr. Metcalfe's second prize to A. S. Laubach, Pa.

Professor Van Buren then proceeded to deliver the valedictory address, which contained some wholesome instructions to the graduates who were about to take their stand in the world as medical practitioners. The Professor alluded to the laxity of legislation, as taken in connection with the faculty, and said that European countries were far ahead of the American people in this respect. He hoped that the Legislature would ere long see the necessity for enacting some law granting more protection to the regular medical man than he had at the present time. He also alluded to the present war, and contended that it would be productive of the most important results to the medical and scientific world; for, at its conclusion, when the mock eye of peace would again shed its beams over our beloved country, medical men would return from the camps and the hospitals in the possession of a good deal of knowledge which would be doubtless beneficial in many respects.

The address of the Professor was hailed with applause by the graduates.

After a benediction the proceedings terminated.

NEWS FROM SHIP ISLAND.

Particulars of the Capture of the Rebel Steamer Magnolia with Eleven Hundred Bales of Cotton.

DESPERATION OF THE CREW OF THE PRIZE.

A Fleet of Oyster Boats and Their Crews Captured.

Prisoners' Statement Regarding Affairs at New Orleans,

&c., &c., &c.

Boston, March 6, 1862.

The gunboat Saxon, from Ship Island February 22, arrived here this morning. Captain Snow reports seeing a vessel, supposed to be the gunboat Kensington, which towed out the ship-of-the-line Vermont on Sunday last, at three o'clock, off Cape Hatteras.

The health of the regiments at Ship Island was good.

The weather was very hot, the thermometer standing at ninety-five degrees in the shade.

Our Ship Island Correspondence.

Camp Connecticut, Ship Island, Miss., Feb. 22, 1862.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday—Efficiency of the Troops—Reception of the News of the Union Victories—Arrival of Mails and Paymasters—Movements of Naval Vessels—The Niagara Going to New York—Capture of the Rebel Steamer Magnolia and a Rebel Oyster Fleet, &c.

The United States steam transport Saxon, from Boston on the 5th inst., arrived here yesterday morning, with sixty thousand rations for the New England division, and as she leaves for Boston this afternoon, I seize the opportunity to send a letter by her.

Yesterday Brigadier General Phelps issued the following order:—

Ship Island, Miss., Feb. 21, 1862.

To-morrow being the birthday of Washington, and the recent glorious success of the government arms over the conspirators in Kentucky giving new assurances that the blessings of the so fraught liberty confirmed and established by him are still to be transmitted to future generations, the day will be hailed with peculiar satisfaction, and will be celebrated by a national salute. The troops will form at half-past eleven o'clock A. M. on the respective parade grounds, under arms. At meridian the salute will commence at the fort. During the first thirteen guns the bands will play "Hail Columbia," and during the last twenty-one guns "The Star Spangled Banner." At the conclusion of the salute the companies will march to their quarters to the tune of "Yankee Doodle," and all fatigue labors and drills for the day will cease.

J. W. PHELPS, Brigadier General Commanding.

In accordance with the above "circular" the guns at the fort resounded at noon with salutes in honor of him whose name can never be dimmed, even though the glorious fabric, to the establishment of which his pen and noble life was given, may crumble into fratricidal ruin. The music by the excellent bands of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts and Ninth Connecticut regiments and the parade of the troops took place as ordered by General Phelps. The flagships Niagara and Hartford also fired national salutes at noon. At sunrise this morning the booming of cannon on the main land of Mississippi was heard on Ship Island, showing that even the rebels have not ceased to venerate the name of him who has ever been "first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The troops are becoming thoroughly domesticated on the island, and are delighted with the genial climate. They have company drills every day for several hours and will shortly commence in regimental and brigade movements. The officers are indefatigable in their efforts to develop the admirable material of their respective commands. A dress parade is a spectacle that would not disgrace Broadway or the Boston Common, and their proficiency has been acquired by practice on a soil where the sand is so deep and soft as to render battalion movements difficult in the extreme.

By the rebel steamer Magnolia, which was brought in here on the 20th, we learned of the splendid Union victories in Kentucky and at Roanoke Island. It was communicated to the soldiers, and was received by them with great enthusiasm. Every heart was cheered and encouraged by it. General Phelps has been in a state of almost unalloyed happiness ever since. Whatever may be thought of the General's radicalism, no one can converse with him a half hour, and watch his conduct in camp, without conceiving the highest esteem for him as a good man, an earnest, honest patriot and a thorough soldier.

The three men, of whom I wrote in my last as having left the island in a boat, have not returned, and have been reported as deserters.

The Santiago de Cuba arrived here on the 18th inst. from Key West, bringing the mails of the Pensacola and the United States Paymasters, Majors Locke and Watson, and their assistants, Lieutenants Moore and Tarbox. They will pay off the troops at this point.

Mr. Asa S. Blake, the agent of the Adams' Express Company, and his assistant, Horace W. Bates, have established themselves here, and are already doing an excellent business in their line. This enterprise is hailed with great satisfaction by all on the island, and is regarded here as one of the most desirable institutions of the post. Messrs. Blake and Bates have won the good wishes of all the officers and soldiers by their urbanity and readiness to impart all necessary information in regard to the shipment of money and freight.

I am requested to say that in the matter of sending letters to Ship Island, it would be well for all who are writing to their friends here to just leave the means of conveyance to the judgment of the Post Office Department. In such case the letters will be sent by the proper vessel, and will be much surer of reaching their destination than if marked per one ship or another.

Ship Island Roads daily presents a varied scene. Ships and gunboats constantly arriving and departing constitute an object of interest in themselves.

On the afternoon of the 20th the sloop-of-war Hartford arrived, and the transfer of authority from Commodore McKean, of the Niagara, to Commodore Farragut, of the Hartford, took place. The Niagara will leave for New York probably on Monday or Tuesday, stopping at Key West. Her boilers are in very bad condition, and she will be obliged to repair in New York before taking another cruise.

The gunboat R. R. Cuyler, Captain Francis Winslow, left here yesterday morning for Key West, coaling at stations on the coast. She will probably be attached to the eastern division of the Gulf squadron, of which Commodore McKean is to be the Flag Officer. Commodore McKean will probably go on board the Pensacola at Key West, and occupy her as the flagship until the San Jacinto arrives, when she will be made the flagship. The eastern division of the Gulf squadron comprises all stations east of Ship Island, and the western division, of which Commodore Farragut is the Flag Officer, comprises Ship Island Roads and all west. Commodore Farragut is very highly spoken of for energy and naval ability.

I annex an account of the capture of a splendid prize by the gunboat South Carolina, W. H. Hopkins Lieutenant commanding, and also the capture of an oyster fleet, by the New London, Captain Abner Read.

CAPTURE OF THE REBEL STEAMER MAGNOLIA.

On the morning of the 19th inst., at about half-past six o'clock, as the sloop-of-war Brooklyn, Capt. T. T. Craven, was laying off Pass l'Outre, at the mouth of the Mississippi, she saw a steamer come out of the Pass and make for the eastward. She immediately gave chase, and followed her closely until late in the afternoon, when the rebel steamer finding the Brooklyn gaining on her, ran in close to the land, for the purpose of getting into smoother water, where she could make better time. As far as the Brooklyn was concerned this proved a politic measure, for the rebel soon gained rapidly on her pursuer, and would in all probability have escaped; but subsequent events proved that in avoiding Scylla she met her Charybdis. As she approached the Dauphin Island Pass, off Mobile bay, the gunboat South Carolina saw her and headed her off, firing several shell at her. The South Carolina came up with the rebel about six o'clock in the evening, and boarded and secured her. She was found to be the Magnolia, a large sidewheel steamer, almost new, built by Vanderbilt at New York for the Southern Steamship Company, and bound from New Orleans to Havana with a heavy cargo of cotton. The Magnolia left New Orleans with about fourteen hundred bales of cotton, but the crew had thrown over the deck load—consisting of some two hundred and fifty bales of cotton—to lighten the vessel; they had also thrown over a fine gun for the same purpose. The boarding officers found the ship on fire, and were three hours in extinguishing the flames.

The captain, Wm. S. Shannon, of New Orleans, formerly of Philadelphia, and crew, and two passengers—in all twenty-one persons—were made prisoners. The captain and first engineer, being perfectly desperate, were double ironed, and the prize was then towed into Ship Island Roads and delivered to the flag officer, Commodore McKean, on the next day, the 20th. The Magnolia will probably be towed to Key West by the Niagara, her cargo reshipped for the North, and she will then be repaired and used in the service as a gunboat. She is well adapted for the purpose, being capable of sixteen knots, and when light drawing only five and a half feet of water. With her full cargo of cotton she drew only eight feet and a half.

The value of the vessel and cargo—eleven hundred and seventy bales of cotton—is estimated at a quarter of a million of dollars. The desperation of her officers is a striking illustration of the terrible earnestness of the foe with whom we have to deal. The owners of the cotton agreed with Captain Shannon that he should deliver his cargo to the consignees at Havana, or, in the event of his finding capture inevitable, he should destroy the ship. The reward of a successful issue of the enterprise was to be one thousand dollars more than his pay. When Captain Shannon saw that there was no hope of escape from the South Carolina, he had the connection pipe and the sea cock cut, hoping by these means to sink his vessel. He also had the cotton fired in seven different places, and the engineer tied the safety valve down, exhausted the water in the boilers, and tried to blow the ship up. He succeeded in bursting one of the boilers, and a plate from it went crashing through the deck, and struck the second engineer in the side, inflicting a wound from which he died in about five hours. His face was horribly scalded, the nose being knocked off and his eyes and teeth being torn from their sockets by the flying cotton and ashes. His name was William Reed, from New Orleans, an Englishman by birth. He was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and four children to lament his tragical fate. His body was enclosed in a plain coffin, and yesterday morning was brought over to Ship Island by Midshipman Hunt, of the Niagara, and buried, by permission of General Phelps, in the brigade cemetery. The beautiful service of the Episcopal church was read, and some earnest and appropriate remarks made by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, chaplain of the Niagara. The ceremony was as respectful and serious as though the object of it had died in a true cause. It is well that it should be so, but what one of the nations that accuse our government of tyranny towards the South and of "outrages against humanity," would give to a traitor a Christian burial and a loyal minister to say a prayer over his grave? Two officers of the Magnolia, friends of the deceased, followed his remains to the grave and watched them as they were laid away in their narrow bed. One of the officers was deeply affected and wept freely during the service. Let us hope that one who was so devoted to a cause, though wrong, as to brave a death so terrible, that even the most daring would shrink from, was actuated by a firm conviction that he was right, and therefore feel kindly and forgivingly toward him, even as toward an erring brother.

No further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode;
There they alike in trembling hope repose—
The bosom of his Father and his God.

I had a long conversation with one of the officers of the Magnolia. He said that the people of the South were as confident as ever of their ultimate success; that their policy is to act entirely on the defensive, and that they are sure that they can never be subjugated. He says that everybody is drilling in New Orleans, and that an attack on the city is anticipated. Defences are rapidly being made, and the people are determined to give the Union troops a warm reception when an attempt is made to take the city. He expressed the most bitter feeling towards the North, and was terribly chagrined and angry that the attempt to destroy the Magnolia was unsuccessful, and loudly and most earnestly against the ill luck, to which he mainly attributed the failure of the desperate scheme of the officers of the Magnolia. He said they were perfectly sure of finding their cotton at Havana, because they were confident that the steamer could outrun anything in the federal fleet, in the matter of speed. My informant admitted that there is much suffering in New Orleans for the luxuries and necessaries of life, although he says that the manufacturing talent is being wonderfully developed by the necessities of the war. The prisoners of the Magnolia will probably be sent North.

First Lieutenant James Parker, of the South Carolina, was the first to board the Magnolia, and in his report to his commanding officer, Captain Hopkins, the following handsome compliment to the First Engineer of the South Carolina occurs:—Mr. Richard Lavery, of Boston, the engineer alluded to in the report, went on board the rebel steamer, and going down into the fireroom opened the furnace doors at the imminent peril of his life. Lieutenant Parker writes as follows:—

The conduct of Mr. Lavery was praiseworthy in the highest degree. I consider that it was at the risk of his life that he entered the fireroom when he did. Had he not been there the prize would almost certainly have been lost. I attribute her safety almost entirely to his prompt good judgment and action.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL OYSTER FLEET.

On the evening of the 19th inst., Commodore McKean ordered the gunboat New London, Captain Abner Read, to run behind Cat Island, and lay there to watch for a number of small craft from New Orleans that have been in the habit of coming to Cat Island for oysters, and carrying back intelligence of the squadron in Mississippi Sound and of the troops on Ship Island. The New London hid in one of the inlets of Cat Island and raised her secession flag. All day of the 20th the little vessels came unsuspectingly up to Cat Island, and before they were aware of their danger found themselves caught in a trap. In this manner the New London bagged twelve of these small birds, and on the morning of the 21st astonished the residents of Ship Island by steaming into the Roads with eleven of "the fleet" in tow. The twelfth had escaped in the night, probably in the following manner:—Two of the New London's crew were sent in a boat to take charge of the vessel. One of the men was fond of his grog, and as the vessel was known to have plenty of the article on board, he was undoubtedly made drunk by the two rebels on the sloop, and the other man was probably overpowered and the sloop then cut adrift. The fate of the two men from the New London is, of course, uncertain. Whether they were thrown overboard or taken prisoners to New Orleans is a matter of speculation.

The prisoners taken in the oyster boats numbered thirty-two. They were examined by Commodore McKean and were offered their freedom, if they would take an oath of allegiance to the United States government. Twenty-three of them refused, and asked to be sent North or any where out of the Southern confederacy, for, said they, "if we go back we shall either starve or be obliged to go into the rebel army." The other nine have families in New Orleans, and for that reason wished to go back; so, after administering the oath to them, they were put into one of their own boats, with some provisions, and sent off.

As far as pecuniary advantage is concerned, the smacks are of very little account beyond furnishing a large number of soldiers and naval officers with a good dinner off the bivalves.

Sketch of the Prize Steamer Magnolia.

The Magnolia is a Northern vessel, taken from her owner at the outbreak of the rebellion, and consequently as will be seen from her history which is appended, by her seizure she but returns to her legitimate owners.

She is a side wheel steamer of eight hundred and forty-three tons burden, and rated in the American Lloyds as an A 1½ vessel. She is built of oak and cedar, draws eight of water, and has, or had, when in Northern hands, one deck. She was built at Greenpoint, Long Island, by J. Simonson, in 1857, and was then fastened thoroughly with copper and iron. The Magnolia has a vertical beam engine of one hundred and twenty (nominal) horse power, and a cylinder twelve feet in diameter. She carried one independent fire pump, and her security against fire was registered as "good." She was surveyed in December of 1857, and was described by the surveyors as of sharp model, with the dimensions of two hundred and forty-six feet in length, thirty-seven feet in width and ten feet in depth.

The Magnolia belongs to the port of New York, and is owned by Charles Morgan. Since her launch she has been commanded, in the Southern trade, by Captains —— Jeane, A. G. Jones and —— Crowell. When commanded by Captain Jones, who subsequently commanded the California steamship North Star, she was employed in Vanderbilt's "opposition line," running from Berwick's Bay to Texas, and subsequently traded between New Orleans and Key West.

When the rebellion broke out, by the open secession of several of the Southern States, the Magnolia lay at the Point, New Orleans, and was commanded by Captain Crowell. Here she was shut up and quietly seized by the agents and officers of the rebel government, and immediately enumerated in the strength of their naval list. In November of 1861 the Magnolia was rated in the rebel marine as a vessel which had not yet been, but might be at any time, converted into a war steamer.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The steamer Cambridge was sunk on the 23d ult., near Grand Glaize. Forty-two lives were lost.

The machinery from the various workshops in Nashville was removed, on the evacuation of that place, to Chattanooga.

The people of the South are warmly urging and demanding Jeff. Davis to take the field.

A bitter contest is going on at Memphis, as to whether the town had better be burned on the approach of the federal troops.

ARREST OF UNION MEN IN RICHMOND.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 3.]

On Saturday night Captain Godwin, by order of the government, proceeded with a party of select men to the farm of John Minor Botts, and took him and all his papers and private correspondence in custody. Leaving an officer in charge of the papers and house of Botts, Captain Godwin brought him prisoner to this city, and lodged him in McDaniel's negro jail, situated in Blankinship's alley, some fifty yards north of Franklin street.

Captain Godwin then went to the farms of Valentine Heckler and Franklin Stearns, and took both these well known Union men, and all of their papers and letters, and brought them to this city.

Botts' and Heckler's letters and papers have not yet been examined. Stearns' letters have undergone only a cursory and partial examination, and, so far, nothing of interest has been found among them, except several letters from his friend Botts begging for money.

We are under the impression that, as yet, the government is in possession of no positive information that would convict Botts of treason. But he is known to be the recognized leader of all the disaffected, all the low Germans of the red republican, Carl Schurz school, and of the vile remnant of the Union party.

Against Stearns' and Heckler's loyalty the government has been for a month in the possession of the most conclusive evidence; and it feels confident of its ability to prove that both of these men have been loud in their denunciations of what they have been pleased to term the "rebellion," and have, over and over again, expressed their willingness to sacrifice their entire property to restore the dominion in the South of the United States government.

The man Wardwell, another party arrested, has, since the beginning of the war, been known to every citizen as a blatant and defiant Union man.

Miller, who has also been lodged in jail, is the chief or high priest of the secret black or red German republican societies of Richmond, some of whose members, it can be proved, have, since the reverse of our army at Fort Donelson, boasted that they had thousands of arms and abundance of ammunition concealed in the city, and that the men were enrolled who would use them on the first approach of the Yankee army.

An Irishman, named John M. Higgins, has also been arrested and put in the same prison. Higgins is a connection of Colonel Corcoran, of the Yankee army. Young Higgins' aunt is married to one of Corcoran's uncles. A letter from Corcoran to Higgins, advising the latter to send his wife and family North, and containing assurances that he (Corcoran) would have them safely conveyed under flag of truce, has recently been intercepted by our government. Whether our government has any evidence of Higgins' intention to follow Corcoran's counsel has not transpired.

It is said that Stearns, the whiskey man, on approaching the prison, surveyed it with a most contemptuous expression, and remarked, "If you are going to imprison all the Union men you will have to provide a much larger jail than this." Mr. Stearns will, we think, be not a little mistaken in his calculations.

It will be recollected that, on Thursday last, John Gold and Elias Paulding were arraigned for having made use of treasonable language, and that it appeared on investigation that Gold had proclaimed himself a Union man, and announced that the Stars and Stripes would soon wave from the top of our Capitol, and that Elias Paulding amended Gold's announcement with an emphatic "That's so." We stated in our last paper that the Mayor had turned both parties over to the Confederate authorities. In this we are mistaken. The Mayor had merely committed them for further examination, and they were accordingly brought into court on Saturday and again committed till this morning.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Public Defence—Raymond as the Special Pleader for John Bull—The Probable Fate of the Defence Bill—Rumored Proposed Departure of Raymond—People's and Vassar Colleges—More Railroads, &c.

Albany, March 6, 1862.

The speech of Mr. Raymond last night on the Public Defence bill is considered here an able affair. Although many of the leading members differ with him in almost every particular, both in his premises and conclusion, yet all admit it to be one of the ablest mental efforts of the session. He has, however, fairly earned the title of defender of the vagaries of John Bull. He went over the events of the past year, and took up one by one the acts of Great Britain in reference to the affairs of this country since the commencement of the rebellion, and excused the English government in almost every particular, not even excepting the Nashville and Tuscarora affair, stating that England had been in the right, according to international law. He held that there had been no act of the English government but what she had been justified in. There was a great deal of special pleading for John Bull in his remarks, but I will give him the credit of saying that he did it well. If one of the English lords had dropped down upon us for the purpose of explaining away the apparent inconsistencies of the British government, we doubt if we could have advocated the cause of that government better than did Mr. Raymond. His speech had a great effect on the House, at the conclusion of which the bill was postponed for two weeks. It now looks as though it would share a worse fate than the $500,000 Appropriation bill of last session; it is doubtful about life enough being infused into it to pass it.

It is now reported, and generally believed by the members, that Mr. Raymond intends to leave us for a short period, to be absent about ten days or two weeks. It is supposed that he is going to Washington to lobby against the newspaper tax. He claims that the tax will fall heavily upon his establishment, amounting to more than the *Tribune* claims its tax will be. How some people squirm when they come to feel the bill resulting from their long and continued agitation. These agitators have sown the seed, and now let them reap their reward by a snug tax. They who will dance must pay the fiddler.

Most of the session of the Senate was taken up this morning in [illegible] the bill making appropriations to the People's College. The bill was amended so as to take the sum from the general fund instead of the common school, and in that shape ordered to a third reading. Several other bills were considered in the Committee of the Whole, but none of general interest.

Mr. Woodruff introduced another railroad bill, providing for a railroad connecting Grand street and Hoboken ferry, running through Grand, Broome and other streets.

The Assembly were also engaged on general orders. There was some time spent over the bill to provide for the enlargement of the locks on the Oneida Lake canal to correspond with those on the Erie canal. Progress was finally reported, and then the debate was turned upon the bill to exempt the Vassar Female Seminary, at Poughkeepsie, from taxation. This incorporation has some two hundred acres of land donated by Mr. Vassar which, with the buildings of the institution, this bill proposes to exempt from taxation. No definite action was taken on the bill.

Mr. Loutrel's bill for railroads in New York provides as follows:—

Sec. 1. The Mayor, Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, Street Commissioner, President of the Board of Aldermen, President of the Board of Councilmen and Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and their successors in office, are hereby appointed Railroad Commissioners for the city and county of New York.

Sec. 2. The said Railroad Commissioners, upon an application being made upon representation of two-thirds of the property owners upon any proposed route, submit said application to the Common Council for their approval, and in case the Common Council shall approve and sanction any route or routes on application, then the said Commissioners shall advertise for laying tracks on such route or routes, the rails to be of uniform weight, the contract to be given to the lowest bidder upon his or their filing with the Comptroller security double the amount of the contract.

Sec. 3. The railroad tracks laid on any route or routes under the provision of this act shall be paid for by tax, to be levied upon the taxable property of the city and county of New York, and the said rails and track shall be the property of the city.

Sec. 4. Upon the completion of the railroad track or tracks over any route or routes, the same being in condition to have cars run thereon, or at any time during the progress of the same, the said Railroad Commissioners shall advertise, for not less than one month, for proposals to run cars upon said tracks; that the privilege of running cars upon said tracks shall be given to the highest bidder, and the time stated for which said privilege shall be granted.

Sec. 5. No person shall be allowed more than five cars upon any one road. The fare to be charged shall not exceed five cents.

Sec. 6. Money received for the license and privilege of running said cars on any route or routes shall be paid into the treasury of said city.

Sec. 7. The said Commissioners shall appoint a superintendent and deputy superintendent of railroad, and also a clerk to said Commissioners, and shall determine their salaries.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Albany, March 6, 1862.

Mr. Folsom introduced a bill to promote the public peace on Sunday. It prohibits the sale of anything on Sunday except meat, milk and fish, and these before nine o'clock in the morning; makes the violation of the law a misdemeanor, punishable with a fine of $50 for each offence.

Mr. Connolly introduced a bill to incorporate the Grand Street and Hoboken Ferry Railroad. The corporators are Stephen Bogart, James L. Perrien, Wm. K. Ward, Nicholas Broadt, Frederick Groote, Wm. C. Porter, Henry P. West, James Callahan, Wm. F. Thorn, Moses Curry and John P. Jackson. The track is to be laid from the East river at Grand street, or Division avenue, and is to run through Grand, Crosby, Broome, Clarke, Spring, West, Watts, Sullivan, Grand and Canal streets to the Hoboken ferry. The fare is limited to three cents.

A petition was presented prohibiting amendment of the constitution.

The bill to provide means for the payment of the awards for lands taken for the canal enlargement was reported favorably.

Mr. Laphan reported for the consideration of the Senate the bill to appropriate ten thousand dollars to the Troy University.

The bill to grant ten thousand dollars to the People's College was amended so as to take the money out of the General Fund, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Ferris introduced a bill to compel all the prisons of the State to keep United States prisoners.

Mr. Connolly introduced a bill to amend the law relating to assignees' and administrators' fees.

The remainder of the session was taken up in consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at seven o'clock.

Mr. Hammy, by consent, reported favorably the bill to require the admission of United States prisoners in State and county prisons.

The bill to provide for the more speedy payment of soldiers now in the service of the United States, now in the State, was ordered to a third reading; also the bill to appropriate $20,000 to the Commissary Department and keepers of arsenals.

The bill to prevent traffic in swill milk was considered in Committee of the Whole and debated. The Assembly bill was substituted for the Senate bill.

Adjourned.

Assembly.

Albany, March 6, 1862.

Mr. Jaycox explained an important error in the Tax bill, as reported, in section 27. The method of ascertaining the value of real and personal property should be at the price for which such property would be sold at a forced sale or at auction. The word "not" was omitted. It should read, "not at the price," &c.

A large number of remonstrances were presented by Mr. Maddox and others, from the New York Fire Department, against the alteration of the law to regulate buildings.

The bill to amend the act to create a Board of Commissioners of Appeals for the New York Fire Department came from the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Callahan, the bill was referred to a committee of five New York delegates.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Callahan, McLeod, Olcany, Ward and Brush.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at seven o'clock.

Mr. Nelson, by consent, introduced a concurrent resolution instructing the Senators and requesting the representatives in Congress to oppose the passage of the tax bill before Congress unless the provision that the different States be allotted their apportionment of the public debt, to be collected in their own way, through their own channels. Laid over.

The Annual Appropriation bill was taken up and debated at length. Progress was reported.

The bill to provide a more speedy payment of the soldiers mustered into the service of the United States who are in the State, was ordered to a third reading. Also the bill to amend the Brooklyn Common School act.

The bill to provide for closing the canal enlargement, and reduce the number of engineers, had progress.

Adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

Washington, March 6, 1862.

PROMOTION OF GEN. WOOL.

Mr. Harris, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition in favor of conferring the rank of Major General on General John E. Wool.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

Mr. Harris also presented a petition in favor of the emancipation of the slaves.

Messrs. Harlan, (rep.) of Iowa, and Collamer, (rep.) of Vt., also presented petitions in favor of emancipating the slaves.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Fessenden, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Post Office Appropriation bill, without amendment.

THE POSTAL MONEY ORDER BILL.

Mr. Collamer, from the Post Office Committee, reported back the Postal Money Order bill.

THANKS TO FLAG OFFICER GOLDSBOROUGH AND HIS OFFICERS AND SEAMEN.

Mr. Hale, (rep.) of N. H., from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress to Com. Goldsborough, his officers and seamen, for their gallant conduct at Roanoke Island. Adopted.

THE PAY OF CONGRESSMEN.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, the bill in relation to the pay of members of Congress was taken up.

An amendment was adopted making the mileage of members twenty cents a mile.

The bill as reported allowed ten cents a mile.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

After some discussion, at one o'clock, the Senate went into an executive session.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Washington, March 6, 1862.

DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Mr. Buffinton, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of two Deputy Inspectors General. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Mr. Aldrich, (rep.) of Minn., reported a bill to increase the medical efficiency of the army.

THE WESTERN WAR CLAIMS.

The House concurred in the report of the Conference Committee on the disagreeing amendments to the joint resolution providing for the payment of the awards of the commission to investigate the claims growing out of the military operations in the Western Department.

ORGANIZATION OF ARMY STAFFS.

The House then took up the Senate bill providing for the organization of the staffs attached to the divisions of the United States regular and volunteer service.

Mr. Blair, (rep.) of Mo., explained that the bill proposed no increase of the army, but allowed certain officers to be detailed to staff duty. The passage of the measure was deemed essential by military officers.

Mr. McPherson, (rep.) of Pa., opposed the bill, saying it would increase the staff of every division, and, proportionately, their expense. Under present circumstances, the President can increase the staff of any division when a special emergency requires it.

Mr. Dunn, (rep.) of Ind., advocated the bill, arguing that the necessary means and agencies should be furnished to those charged with the conduct of the war.

After further debate the bill as amended was passed.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT—THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from President Lincoln suggesting the passage of a joint resolution providing for co-operation with any State for the abolition of slavery with pecuniary compensation. The President proposes this as an initiative step, predicting important practical results therefrom. [See Message in another column.]

On motion of Mr. Stevens, (rep.) of Pa., the message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

THE PURCHASE OF COIN.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the purchase of coin.

The consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to regulate the franking privilege.

SPEECHES ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. Perry, (opp.) of N. J., spoke in opposition to extreme anti-slavery measures. This was a time for the exhibition of patriotism and defence of the Union. He was at a loss to see how it was necessary to set the slaves free now as an ally in the suppression of the rebellion. This was not a war for the destruction of the South, but for the restoration of respect everywhere to the authority of the government. Behind the dark cloud of the rebellion the sky of the Union was clear and bright, and the stars of all the States were sparkling in all their beauty. Soon it would be that the dark cloud would pass away, and one by one the stars would reappear in all their glory, and the people would thank God they were all there.

Mr. Davis, (rep.) of Pa., reviewed the various shades of politics and the purposes of political organizations. He discussed the peculiarities and dignities of labor, and in the course of his remarks said, never again would slavery become the controlling power of the government. Let it be known that while we have heretofore been true to the compromises of the constitution we now feel ourselves absolved therefrom by the acts of the armed slaveholders.

DEFENCE OF ALEXANDER CUMMINGS.

Mr. Kelly, (rep.) of Pa., rose to ask the House to repair, as far as it could, a wrong done to a friend and constituent of his, a gentleman of character and integrity, one who from early life to his present age has managed a large public business, a leading newspaper, and has secured the public respect by his integrity, and who had literally fulfilled all his engagements to his fellow men. He asked that a statement from Alexander Cummings, which he had done him the honor to address to him, be read in reply to a certain part of the report of the Committee on Government Contracts.

Mr. Wickliffe, (Union) of Ky., referred to the report, quoting certain articles purchased by Colonel Cummings, such as codfish, cheese, ale, straw hats, &c., and inquired whether Mr. Kelly intended to defend this in Mr. Cummings?

Mr. Kelly replied that Mr. Cummings had been charged by the committee with having one hundred and forty thousand dollars for which no vouchers had been furnished, and as this statement had been given to the press, and commented on by the community, it was but fair that Mr. Cummings should be heard in his own vindication.

Mr. Cummings' letter to Mr. Kelly was then read.

SPEECH OF MR. RIDDLE ON SLAVERY.

Mr. Riddle, (opp.) of Pa., in the course of his speech, said the slave could not be made a soldier. Place arms in his hands and he is rendered an assassin. The employment of the blacks against those in hostility to our government would drive the Union men of the South into the arms of our enemy. He trusted to our soldiers' valor and their leaders' skill, and not to the aid of armed blacks. The latter would lead to a protracted devastating war, and be abhorrent to the sentiment of the white race.

Adjourned.

Commodore Nutt, the New Play and all the other Novelties of the Museum are drawing vast crowds.

Balmoral Boots, with Anklets, are the prettiest thing that ladies can wear. For sale at MILLER'S, 387 Canal street.

Anklets, for Ladies and Children; Balmoral Boots of the best quality, at CANTRELL'S, 813 Broadway.

The Anklet.—The Ladies will find this new device to be of the greatest service and comfort; but its beauty is alone sufficient recommendation. No lady should venture in the street at this season without a pair. For sale at JEFFERS', 573 Broadway.

At Miller & Co.'s, No. 387 Canal Street— Ladies', Misses' and Children's Balmorals, Button and Gaiter Boots, all styles and prices. (Zouave Anklets.) MILLER & CO., 387 Canal street.

Wedding Cards and Note Papers, Great inducements, new styles and low prices, at JAMES EVERDELL'S old establishment, 302 Broadway, corner of Duane street.

A Pure Tobacco.—Yellow Bank Tobacco—Goodwin's Pure Yellow Bank Tobacco, free from all impurities, for sale by all tobacco and segar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, 207 Water street.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world; harmless, reliable and instantaneous. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond street.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cts., Black or Brown. Infallible Ungent for the hair. Depot No. 1 Barclay street, and all druggists.

Glorious Triumph.—Mrs. S. A. Allen is daily receiving testimonials as to the wonderful virtues of her World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing. They have no equals, and a guarantee goes with every bottle. Depot, 198 Greenwich street, near Fulton.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wigs, the best in the world, wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter—Hair Dye 50 cents, black or brown. Depot, No. 1 Barclay street, and sold by all druggists.

W. Wiant's Indian Liniment is a Sure cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Sprains, &c. Depot, 61 Barclay street.

Cushion's Walnut Candy—A Wholesome confection. 429 Broadway and 15 Astor House. Don't buy any without the bat is up—on it.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator—a superior article. No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House, opposite the church.

Trusses.—Benjamin's Truss, No. 1 Barclay street, is the best in the world for curing rupture.

Soldiers, Attention!—Prepare for the [illegible] Sores, Ulcers and Wounds are quickly healed by HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 105—March 6, 1862.
48, 60, 38, 23, 41, 63, 17, 37, 39, 8, 45, 75.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 113—March 6, 1862.
62, 34, 26, 65, 12, 16, 52, 37, 69, 5, 14, 29, 2.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Kentucky and Delaware State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 57—March 6, 1862.
22, 44, 10, 6, 39, 31, 49, 61, 16, 67, 47, 30.
DELAWARE—CLASS 166—March 6, 1862.
41, 72, 48, 31, 75, 7, 57, 1, 66, 9, 63, 67, 64.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Covington, Kentucky.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 19 Wall street, up stairs, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery.—See Official drawings of February 22, 1862, in another column. TAYLOR & CO.

Out.—Knox's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats, 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION, CASH BUYERS. PRINTS AND DOMESTICS FOR CASH. BLISS & WHEELOCK, 331 Broadway, offer for sale, much below the market, their large stock of MERRIMACK, WAMSUTTA, COCHECO, AMOSKEAG, RICHMOND, CHICOPEE, UNION and other POPULAR PRINTS. Also, DOMESTICS and COTTONADES, purchased for cash last season. Also, HOSIERY, WOOLLENS, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS and STAPLE DRESS GOODS. BLISS & WHEELOCK, 331 Broadway.

ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS SHOULD BE SENT, at half rates, by Harnden's Express, 74 Broadway. They send daily to all points occupied by our army.

AT $4 50—DOUBLE SOLE, WATER PROOF BOOTS, AT JONES', 10 and 12 Ann street. Four different kinds at $4 50.

AT OLMSBEE'S, 588 BROADWAY, $1 PHOTOGRAPH Albums (for fifty pictures) retailed at $3.

ARTISTIC MONOGRAMS, ELEGANTLY STAMPED Paper, Wedding Cards, great variety of Note Paper, Embroideries, 541 Broadway.

AT 101 FULTON STREET—WEDDING CARDS; THESE re-celebrated engraved Cards only by WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.

APOTHECARIES, GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, HOTEL KEEPERS, FRUIT STORES, PRIVATE FAMILIES. All persons who wish to purchase Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, and other Bottled Liquors at my old prices, had better make early application. UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street.

AN IMPORTANT WORK ON PHYSIOLOGY.—A NEW edition [illegible] of anatomy and experiments in the French and English hospitals, &c., including a treatise upon the diseases and weaknesses affecting the human family from ignorance of their causes, by an eminent New York physician. Sent free to any address for $1 by H. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey street, Astor House, or ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau street, New York.

AN EX-ALDERMAN IN TROUBLE. SEE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

AMERICAN NEEDLE COMPANY, 473 BROADWAY, New York—Bartlett's Burnished Needles, for all the sewing machines and for hand sewing, 150 for 25 cents; Hemmers, 25 cents; Needle Gauges, &c., &c., wholesale and retail.

AT 101 FULTON STREET—WEDDING CARDS. THESE celebrated Engraved Wedding Cards sold only by WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the city.

CRUTCHES AND CANES FOR THE MILLION—AT the manufacturer's, C. PINNELL, No. 2 Cortlandt st.

CHATEAU YQUEM, LATOUR BLANCHE, SAUTERNES &c. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Union square.

DUMOLLARD THE FIEND. SEE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

FURNITURE AT COST.—J. BOYCE, AT HIS MANUfactory and warerooms, 96 and 98 East Houston street, will offer his entire stock of super or custom made Furniture of every description, at cost, until April 20, when the balance will be sold at auction to close the business.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.—RUBBER SOLES PUT ON Boots and Shoes. Rubbers repaired. 29 Fulton street.

PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS. Messrs. MUNN & CO., proprietors of the Scientific American, No. 37 Park row, New York, continue to solicit Patents in the United States and in all foreign countries, on the most reasonable terms. Consultations and pamphlets of advice in English and German free on application at the office. Messrs. M. & Co. have been engaged in soliciting patents over sixteen years, and more than fifteen thousand patents have been granted through their agency.

RAMBLING IMAGININGS OF A CONVICT. SEE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

SMITH & BROTHER'S PALE XXX ALE, brewed from the choicest barley malt and hops. Brewery 158 and 160 West Eighteenth street, N. Y.

S. T.—1860—X. DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS cures indigestion and dyspepsia, gives tone to the stomach and strengthens the system. A most agreeable Tonic and never fails to benefit. Sold everywhere. Depot 202 Broadway, New York.

STARTLING REVELATIONS. SEE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

WAITER GIRL CONCERT SALOONS EXPOSED. SEE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION.—FREE LECTURES ON SOCIAL AND Political Science.—The eighth Lecture of Judge Holt will be delivered in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission free. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

FREE LECTURE.—PROFESSOR DWIGHT, PRESIdent of Columbia College Law School, will lecture on Friday evening, March 7, before Bryant, Stratton & Co.'s Commercial College, Hamilton Building, corner of Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn. Subject, "The Law Pertaining to Married Women."

REV. E. C. EWER WILL, BY REQUEST, REPEAT HIS LECTURE ON THE WAR, at Irving Hall, corner of Fifteenth street and Irving place, Wednesday evening, March 12, 1862. Tickets 25c., can be procured of S. H. Comstock, Citizens' Bank; Geo. H. Jackson, 204 Centre street; at Randolph's book store, 683 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THAT "CURIOUS" BOOK OF CITY WOMEN; OR INteresting Female Characters in New York. Obtained [illegible], 12mo, [illegible]. Price 25 cents, mailed free of cents. M. GAUNTT, Publisher, [illegible] street, New York.

FURNITURE.

A BEDROOM SUIT OF ENAMELLED FURNITURE, in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid Chestnut Chamber Suits, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, 365 Canal street, opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

A FAMILY WISH TO SELL ALL THEIR HOUSEhold Furniture cheap, on account of departure. Apply at 47 Essex street, to Mr. PETER.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER SUITS OF FURNITURE—In all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the city. Suits $30 and upwards. Also, solid walnut Suits, Mattresses, Palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, 277 Canal street, four doors west of Broadway.

FIRST CLASS ENAMELLED FURNITURE—PLAIN, decorated and grained, solid walnut and oak Sets; Suits at $21 and upwards. Mattresses, Spring Beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond streets.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—CASH paid for second hand Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c. Calls attended to at 550 Hudson street. All kinds of goods taken in exchange.

FOR SALE—OFFICE FURNITURE, COMPRISING Desks, Chairs, Tables, Counters, &c., all in good order. Apply at No. 24 Ann street, near Nassau.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE MAY BE HAD IN THE very spacious building Nos. 327 and 329 Fourth avenue. Apply to J. THOMPSON, on the premises.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS FOR ALBANY, Troy, the North and West, leave Chambers street at 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15, 5 and 10:15 P. M.

NEW YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD. For Albany, Troy, North and West. Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861. For Albany—10:30 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Twenty-sixth street depot. For all local trains see Time Table. JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY OF MOZART HALL met on Thursday evening, at 811 Broadway, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:—

Whereas, The fanatical abolitionists who have plunged this country in civil war, emboldened by their success, now throw off disguise and come out openly for a dissolution of the Union, by propositions for the emancipation of the slaves, and the abolition of State sovereignties and State governments; and whereas, the black republican party seek to give expression to their secession and disunion designs by a public meeting to be held this evening at the Cooper Institute; and whereas, the people of New York are opposed to such principles, therefore

Resolved, That a committee of one from each ward be appointed by the Chair, for the purpose of considering the propriety of holding a public meeting of the people of this city, to express their sentiments on these questions, and if it be deemed expedient such a meeting should be held, they are hereby authorized to make the necessary arrangements therefor, in the name of the Mozart Hall General Committee.

Resolved, As the sense of the National Democracy of New York, the black republicans of this city and State are traitors to the government and the constitution, and that the assault upon the sacred land of President Lincoln is laid upon it the basis for all concerned.

The Chair appointed the following Committee of Arrangements:—Messrs. Fitzgerald, A. W. Lockwood, Jas. M. Moore, Peter Crew, Michael Madigan, Michael Fitzgerald, James McMahon, John McCool, Nathan Follum, James Donnelly, Peter McKnight, Wm. H. Thorne, Thos. H. Ferris, Thos. Cassin, George C. Street, Wm. Brennan, Philip J. Conway, Jno. E. Hartel, Daniel Gallager, Keenan Perkins, Peter H. Jackson, Benjamin P. Fairchild.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS COTTON Sewer in a private family; she will be responsible for her work; is a good seamstress; can do plain sewing; is willing to do anything else; good reference. Address Sewer, Box 4,000 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to assist in the care of two or three children and do plain sewing; good references; a home more desirable than high wages. Inquire at 129 Bleecker street, second floor, front room.

YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, OF RESPECTAbility and of business habits, would like a situation as superintendent of housekeeping, could take a situation as superintendent of a boarding house, or would take charge of a lady's house. Address Widow, Herald office.

A FRENCH WOMAN, VERY SUITABLE AND WELL qualified to nurse a lady, wishes a situation; can be at liberty soon. Inquire 145 Sixth street.

A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL WISHES A SITUATION as chambermaid and to take care of children; is a good worker; best of references; can be spoken with. Inquire 44 Pitt street, up stairs.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; is a good cook; can do washing and ironing; good recommendations. Inquire 27 Bleecker street, in the rear.

A DRESSMAKER AND GLOVE-FITTER—A SUBSCRIBER of the Herald, who has been in the business for the last ten years, wishes a situation in a first class establishment. Address Dressmaker, Box 4,000 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN WIDOW, A GOOD nurse, with good recommendations, would like a situation to take care of a lady or two children. Call at 104 Ludlow street, second floor, front room.

A COMPETENT YOUNG GERMAN WIDOW, A GOOD nurse, with good recommendations, would like a situation to take care of a lady or two children. Call at 104 Ludlow street, second floor, front room.

A DESIRABLE YOUNG WIDOW WISHES A SITUATION as housekeeper in a respectable family; is a good cook and good nurse; can do plain sewing; good recommendations. Call at 104 Ludlow street, second floor, front room.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN WIDOW WISHES A situation as housekeeper; is a good cook

SALES AT AUCTION.

A. M. B. CHAPMAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, and many rare and elegant WORKS OF ART.
At public auction, on this day (Friday), March 7, Sale commencing at 11 o'clock precisely, at the elegant residence 43 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE.
ROSEWOOD DRAWING ROOM SUITS,
Bronze and Ormolu Chandeliers, Velvet Medallion Carpets, Sevres and Dresden China Vases, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Embroidered Lace Curtains, Oil Paintings, by eminent artists.

The auctioneers would call the particular attention of their friends and the public to this sale, the catalogue comprising the richest assortment of Household Furniture, &c., offered at auction this season. The Furniture was all made to order less than seven months ago, and is of the best description. Sale positive, without regard to weather. Drawing Rooms—Rosewood Bookcase and Secretaries, Encoignures, Lady's Work Table, Writing Desk, French plate Pier Mirrors, marble slab and brackets; two large Mantel Mirrors, richly carved frames; embroidered Lace Curtains, French Shades, Cornices, two magnificent suits Drawing Room Furniture, covered in three colored satin brocade of the richest description, carved in solid rosewood; two Tete-a-tete Sofas, two Arm and eight Oval Back Chairs, rosewood Centre Tables, statuary marble tops to match the suits; Etageres, lined with satin wood, marble top, mirror doors and back; King's Patent Reclining Easy Chairs; Pier, Card and Quartette Tables; Oil Paintings, by Cole, Inman, Legrand, Sellers, Eglaw and other eminent artists; Assumption of Virgin Mary, from a celebrated painting in the Louvre, Paris; Storm at Sea, by Fingernagle; two superb match paintings by Boardman.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE,
the richest instrument offered at auction this season; superb carved legs and case, round corners, full iron plate, overstrung bass, all modern improvements, made by city makers, fully tested by competent judges and pronounced a superior instrument; rosewood Canterbury, do. Stool, covered in brocatel. Dining Room—Oak Buffet, Extension Table, China Dinner and Tea Sets; Crystal Glassware, richly engraved; Table Cutlery, solid Silverware. Chambers—Rosewood and mahogany Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, Commodes, Dressing Tables, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Counterpanes, Blankets, Sheets, Towels, McGraw's Patent Sofa Bedsteads, Bookstands, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets.

N. B.—Sale peremptory. Strangers wishing to attend this sale will take the Fifth and Sixth avenue cars or stages at the Astor House, St. Nicholas or Metropolitan Hotels, leaving at Sixteenth street, a few doors from the house.

A. M. MERWIN, AUCTIONEER.
By BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, 594 and 596 Broadway.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7 o'clock.
OIL PAINTINGS.
Ancient and modern, comprising some fine originals, and mostly in gilt frames; also fine line Engravings, including choice proofs, and a variety that are nicely colored, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY for
HOUSEKEEPERS AND THE TRADE.
E. ROTH, auctioneer, will sell this day, March 7, at 2 o'clock precisely, the elegant Household Furniture of the large dwelling house No. 124 Waverley place, near Sixth avenue, consisting of beautiful Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, two solid black walnut Parlor Suits, covered in figured silk reps and haircloth; marble top Centre Tables, Etageres, Bookstands, rosewood and mahogany Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Sofa Beds, Lounges, Rockers, Tea Tables, Dinner Stands, Clocks, Vases, Mirrors, Curtains, Shades, Hair Mattresses, Beds, Bedding, Blankets, Extension Tables, twelve oak Dining Chairs, black walnut Buffet, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, Kitchen Furniture, Oilcloths, &c. [illegible]

S. & J. BOGART, AUCTIONEERS—SATURDAY, March 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 4 North William street, Household Furniture, consisting of Sofas, Lounges, Bureaus, Carpets, Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, French Plate Mirrors, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL THIS day, at 2 o'clock, at 432 and 434 Canal street, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, one Parlor Suit, one rosewood Piano, Pier Glass, Curtains, Bookcase, Vases, Clock, Chandeliers, rich Tapestry, Threeply, Ingrain and other Carpets; Oilcloths, mahogany, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Blankets, Sheets, Table and Bed Linen, marble top Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, China, Glass, Silver Ware, Stoves and all other goods usually found in a well furnished house, and well adapted to the wants of families and others.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, SELLS ON THIS day, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 4 East Broadway, the Stock and Fixtures of a Liquor and Grocery Store; also, contents of Butcher Shop, large Marble Slab; also, one figure of an Indian Queen, for a cigar store; one strong grocer's and one light business Wagon, Bedsteads, &c.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A SMALL FAMILY OF GROWN PERSONS ARE DESIROUS of obtaining, from the 1st of May, in Brooklyn, a small two story Brick or Cottage House, within walking distance of the ferry. Rent must not exceed $300 a year. Address, giving all particulars, where house is situated, &c., N. C., box 153 Herald office.

APARTMENTS WANTED—FOR FOUR ADULTS, IN A respectable neighborhood; parlor, kitchen and three bedrooms. Rent not over $300. Possession April 1. Address House, Herald office.

A HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR PARTLY FURNISHED, within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall street ferry, where the rent will be taken for board, some occupants remaining as boarders or a privilege of taking others. Address for one week Inquirer, Brooklyn Post office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A NEAT MODERN well furnished House, either in New York or Brooklyn, wanted by a small private family; the very best of care will be taken of the furniture, and undoubted reference given. Rent not over $700. This is a rare chance to get a first class tenant. Address, with full particulars, House, Herald office.

HOUSE WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY OF three adults, a neat, well finished three story House, with modern improvements and in a respectable location. Rent not to exceed $500. Address M. H. L., Herald office.

HOUSE WANTED—BY MAY 1, A THREE STORY high stoop House, with modern improvements, by a family of adults, between Twenty-seventh and Thirty-seventh streets, and Second and Fourth avenues. Address W. R. P., Herald office, with full particulars.

HOUSE WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, between about Fourth and Twenty-third streets, not far from Broadway, of about $1,000 rent (payments made in any way), of not less than sixteen or twenty rooms, and in good order. Address S. C., station D, Bible House.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FRAME or brick House, with no less than nine rooms, and within five minutes' walk of Fulton ferry. Address H. Boltz, 117 Fulton street, New York, stating location and lowest price.

MUSICAL.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE for sale, elegantly carved legs and case, overstrung bass, full iron plate, lined with satin wood; has all modern improvements; made to order; been in use seven months; cost $500, for $250, including Stool and Cover. Also Parlor Furniture at a sacrifice. Inquire at 73 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCTAVE UPRIGHT or Boudoir Piano for sale at a great sacrifice for cash; has beautiful fret work top and bottom. Can be seen at 171 Third avenue, private door.

A PIANOFORTE FOR $21.—IT HAS 6 OCTAVES AND is in good order. Also Pianos to let, at $2, $3, $4, $5 and $6 a month, or for sale very cheap. Music taught and Pianos tuned by Prof. DUNSDAY, 309 Grand street.

A ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7¼ OCTAVE, FOR SALE.—Overstrung bass, iron frame, rich and full tone, but little used, warranted perfect in every respect, cost $350, will be disposed of for $200; a bargain. Can be seen at 233 Henry street, Brooklyn.

ANY BOY, NOT ABOVE FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE, with a soprano or alto voice, may hear of a position in a church choir, by applying to Mr. Baxter, at Bernard's Organ Warerooms, 333 Broadway, up stairs, on Saturday, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. Salary from $50 to $200 per annum, according to proficiency. Unless accustomed to "sight reading," don't apply.

BARGAINS.—PIANOS, MELODEONS, FRENCH ORGANS, Music Stools, Watches, Diamonds, Segars, Safes, Books, Paper, Guns, Pistols, Stereoscopes, Sewing Machines, a small Steam Engine, &c. Cash advances on merchandise generally. I. F. JONES, 52 Ann street, second floor.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN,
For Churches, Chapels, Schools and Drawing Rooms,
[illegible] Broadway.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument (patented in the United States May 3, 1859), which the brilliant performance of
THALBERG, VILANOVA and MLLE. WELLIS
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents.
GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c.
The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tone, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates.
Prices at the depot, $45, $60, $100, $150, $185, $235, $250, $270, $310, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
E. FABREGUETTES, Jr., 293 Broadway,
Importer of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c.

PIANOFORTES AT WAR PRICES.—WE ARE NOW selling our Pianofortes at greatly reduced prices for cash. Parties wishing to obtain a first class Pianoforte at war rates are invited to call.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, 421 Broome street, N. Y.

PIANOFORTE FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID SEVEN octave rosewood Pianoforte for $135, which cost $300 but six months ago; is seven octave, large scale, round corners, iron frame, carved legs, lyre and desk, French grand action, sweet and powerful tone; good Stool and Cover, &c., &c. Apply immediately at 127 Twenty-first street, near Third avenue.

WM. WIESE, TEACHER OF MUSIC, WILL CONTINUE to give instruction in Singing, Piano, Violin and Flute, at his residence, 161 West Nineteenth street, or that of his pupils. Lessons given to gentlemen after business hours if desired.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... Henry C. Jarrett
BRILLIANT AND CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
written by Dion Bourcicault,
having been nightly performed for
TWO SUCCESSIVE YEARS
at the Adelphi Theatre, London, and now being acted at
NINE DIFFERENT THEATRES
in Great Britain.
The sole right to produce the above beautiful play having been purchased by Mr. Collins, the public are respectfully informed that this is
THE ONLY THEATRE IN THE UNITED STATES
where it can be represented.
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MR. J. COLLINS,
and a
COMPANY OF FIRST CLASS ARTISTS.
SPLENDID SCENERY. SUPERB COSTUMES.
ELEGANT FURNITURE. STARTLING TABLEAUX.
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1862,
AND EVERY NIGHT,
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

Myles Na Coppaleen (Myles of the Ponies)	Mr. J. Collins
Danny Mann	Mr. W. Scallan
Hardress Cregan	Mr. L. R. Shewell
Father Tom	Mr. Harry Pearson
Corrigan	Mr. Martin
Eily O'Connor (the Colleen Bawn)	Mrs. John Wood
Anne Chute (the Colleen Rhuad)	Miss Emma Taylor
Mrs. Cregan	Mrs. Vining
Sheelah	Miss Mary Wells

In the course of the drama, Mr. Collins will sing, "I'd Mourn the Hopes that Leave Me," "Cruiskeen Lawn," and "The Sprig of Shillelagh."
Mrs. John Wood will sing the "Cruiskeen Lawn," "The Pretty Girl Milking her Cow," and a duet with Mr. Collins, entitled "Myles' Farewell to Eily."
The evening's entertainments will commence with the late Tyrone Powers' farce of
HOW TO PAY THE RENT.
(Second time.)
Morgan Rattler, with the songs of "Drink Deep my Boys," and a new version of "Widow Macree," &c. .... Mr. J. Collins

Admission	50 cents
Secured Parquet Stalls	75 cents
Family Circle (entrance on Crosby street)	25 cents

Seats can be secured three days in advance. Box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING and Prince.
NOVELTY AND TALENT
are the passwords of the Melodeon.
THE PIONEER CONCERT HALL OF AMERICA.
Second week, and positively the last week of
STEPHEN H. BRANCH,
who will appear "every" night in his character of the
INCARCERATED CONVICT,
In the new local piece taken from real life, entitled
LIFE OF A CONVICT ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.
Principal Convict .... by .... Stephen H. Branch
Convicts, Barber, Prisoners, by .... The Company
—introducing the following scenes:—1. Trial of Stephen H. Branch. 2. Barber Shop Operation. 3. Prison Cells—Escape and Capture. 4. Whipping Post. 5. Washroom. 6. Prisoners at Breakfast. 7. Prisoners at their Work—The Quarry. 8. Release of Branch on Habeas Corpus and Grand Jubilee Dance by the entire Company.
After the piece,
STEPHEN H. BRANCH
will address the audience upon a different subject nightly, introducing various interesting topics, which none but the [illegible]

WALLACK'S.
Entrances in Broadway and in Thirteenth street.
Doors open at 7; begin at half-past. The performances conclude before 11.
TO-NIGHT,
FRIDAY,
Will be acted the very pleasing and attractive five act
STANDARD COMEDY
of
LONDON ASSURANCE.
(By Bourcicault, author of the "Irish Heiress," "Love in a Maze," "Old Heads and Young Hearts," &c.) which has attracted a succession of very full, fashionable and delighted audiences, and now repeated (for the last time for the present), with the following capital cast:—

Charles Courtly	Mr. Lester Wallack
Meddle	Mr. Blake
Sir Harcourt Courtly	Mr. Charles Fisher
Dazzle	Mr. Reynolds
Max Harkaway	Mr. Norton
Dolly Spanker	Mr. Floyd
Cool	Mr. Young
Martin	Mr. Parkes
James	Mr. Turner
Isaacs	Mr. Parsloe
Lady Gay Spanker	Mrs. Hoey
Grace Harkaway	Miss Mary Gannon
Pert	Mrs. John Sefton

During the evening the Orchestra will perform a
GRAND OPERATIC SELECTION, and
UNITED STATES ARMY CALLS, New Military Quadrille,
By R. Stoepel.
Saturday, THE ROAD TO RUIN.
Monday, THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
Tuesday, THE WONDER.
The Box Book open for any of the evenings.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 7,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
FAREWELL BENEFIT
FAREWELL BENEFIT
of
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
A DOUBLE BILL,
A DOUBLE BILL,
including Comedy, Drama, Farce and Extravaganza.
THREE HOURS UNFLAGGING LAUGHTER
THREE HOURS UNFLAGGING LAUGHTER
First time,
a new local comicality, never acted, called
PAUL PRY
PAUL PRY
IN
IN
NEW YORK.
NEW YORK.

Paul Pry (in New York)	Mr. J. S. Clarke
Uncle John (an old Virginian)	Mr. W. Davidge
Denham Devereaux (from parts unknown)	Mr. N. C. Forrester
Cato, a contraband	Mr. Jeffries
Piquet, a Confederate	Mr. Evans
Mrs. Pordage (keeper of a New York boarding house)	Mrs. Walcot
Rosa	Miss Fanny Browne
Laura	Miss Annie Wilkes

Policemen, Newsboys, &c., &c., &c.
By desire Mr. Clarke will give (for this night only) his peculiarly original yet highly comic conception and rendition of the immortal
TOODLES.
TOODLES.
Terminating with (for the last night but one) the [illegible]

L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.—MR. GOTTSCHALK will perform on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 6, 7 and 8, in Washington; after which he will visit Baltimore and Philadelphia, and return to New York for one night, on or about the 17th of March, for one night, on his way to the West.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6¾; performance to commence at 7½.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL,
IRISH DRAMA,
BY LAURA KEENE.
NEVER BEFORE ACTED,
NEVER BEFORE ACTED,
entitled
THE MACARTHY;
THE MACARTHY;
THE MACARTHY;
THE MACARTHY;
THE MACARTHY;
or,
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
NIGHTLY RECEIVED WITH RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE
BY CROWDED AND BRILLIANT AUDIENCES.
The scenic and mechanical effects, of novel, peculiar, and powerful construction, and the new scenery, of vivid and beautiful character, invented, painted and patented, by MINARD LEWIS.
The Orchestra, under the direction of THOMAS BAKER, will perform
OVERTURE—On favorite Irish airs .... Baker.
Distribution of characters of extraordinary strength.
THE MACARTHY .... Mr. WALLER
NELLY BRADY (the Ban Caointhe) .... EMMA WALLER
These celebrated artists have been engaged expressly for this occasion.
MARY KELLY .... LAURA KEENE

Father Peter	Mr. Burnett	Dennis	Mr. Richardson
Peery Riordan	Mr. Dillon	Murphy	Mr. De Little
Darby Kelly	Mr. Stoddart	Phadrig	Mr. M'Cue
The Babby	Mr. Raymond	Thady	Mr. Bilby
Capt. Macnoary	Mr. Marlowe	Helen Macnoary	Mrs. J. H. Allen
Terrence McGowan	Mr. Peters		
Aleck Purcell	Mr. Daly	Patsey Moore	Miss Lo Burke
Capt. Howard	Mr. Levick	Mrs. Mulrooney	Mrs. Marlowe
Larry Macdade	Miss Burke	Molly Flaherty	Miss Everett
Johnny Gaul	Miss Macke	Widow Malloy	Mrs. Dillon

Soldiers, Peasants, Peep o' Day Boys, by a hundred supernumeraries.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.
ACT FIRST. Scene I.
SIGNAL TORCH AND MEETING OF THE PEEP O'DAYS.
Clerical dignity insulted; a rollicking Irishman's joke;
CAPTAIN PEEP O'DAY;
Justice for one of the Order; the Macarthy's wrongs.
Scene II. The poor songstress; a pattern father and an affectionate brother.
Scene III. The Ban Caointhe; Mary's home; the memories of the past; Nelly's warning;
NATURE TRUE TO HER INSTINCTS;
a mother's love; the old songstress;
MOTHER AND CHILD REUNITED.
Scene IV. A specimen of Irish courtship; love and whiskey; the Macarthy's message.
Scene V. Humors of an Irish fair; fortune in a teacup;
THE SHAN VAN VOGHT. [illegible]

The Laying of the Telegraphic Cable from Cape Charles to Fortress Monroe.

The completion of the telegraphic cable from Cape Charles to Fortress Monroe will be accomplished the moment the weather clears up. When the steamer employed by the government to lay the cable went ashore, owing to an accident to her machinery, seventeen miles of it were laid and the end buoyed, leaving ten miles more to be done. These ten miles can be laid in one day. The failure to complete the work was not owing to any fault in the cable or the apparatus for laying it, or to Mr. Heiss, who superintended the work, but to the accident to the steamboat. The day on which she went ashore there was no attempt to lay the remainder of the cable. The work had been left off in order to take soundings over a flat, as it was feared the water would soon be too shallow for the boat. Meantime the storm came on, which wrecked her and also the Forbes. It is intended to finish the laying of the cable by means of a scow. When the line is completed there will then be instantaneous telegraphic communication between Fortress Monroe and Washington.

Police Intelligence.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY—AN INTERESTING CASE.—Benjamin M. Stilwell, a resident of No. 123 West Thirty-fourth street, appeared before Justice Brennan yesterday and made a complaint against Wm. Grigg and John C. Van Loon, lawyers, of No. 132 Nassau street, charging them with an attempt at extortion. The complainant, in a lengthy affidavit, sets forth that, on the 23d of January last, his wife received a threatening letter from Van Loon, respecting the payment of $177 50 for rent of the premises No. 884 Broadway; that subsequently, on the 5th of February, Messrs. Grigg & Van Loon served upon Mrs. Stilwell and her sister, Mrs. Matilda Fairchild, a copy of a complaint, filed in the Superior Court, suing them for the amount of the rent, as above stated, which is alleged to have been highly defamatory in its character. [The complaint sets forth that Mrs. Stilwell and her sister occupied the place as a house of prostitution and a gambling saloon, and was otherwise offensive.] That subsequently, on or about the 16th of February, Messrs. Grigg and Van Loon caused to be published in the *Sunday Mercury* the following advertisement:—

"RARE DEVELOPEMENTS.—We are promised and will soon publish facts concerning the wife of a distinguished lawyer and her sister—a grass widow—which will produce a sensation. The scenes were enacted in a furnished house on Broadway, hired by them ostensibly for a genteel boarding house, but used for assignation and gambling. Will be decidedly rich and racy."

Mr. Stilwell further states that copies of the above advertisement were enclosed in envelopes and addressed to his wife and Mrs. Fairchild, which they received through the city post; that he believes that the advertisements were sent to them by the said Grigg & Van Loon; that the said Messrs. Grigg & Van Loon well know that the premises No. 884 Broadway were not let to Mrs. Stilwell, but to Mrs. Fairchild, wherefore he charges Messrs. Grigg & Van Loon with violating section 69, page 697, of the third Revised Statutes, in feloniously making, sending and delivering the letter dated January 23, with a view to extort money.

Upon the strength of Mr. Stilwell's affidavit the magistrate issued warrants for the arrest of Messrs. Grigg and Van Loon, who soon afterwards appeared in court and demanded an examination. The case was under investigation during the afternoon, and created a great deal of interest. The time was chiefly occupied in the examination of the bookkeeper of the *Mercury*, who identified Mr. Grigg as the person who inserted the advertisement headed "Rare Developements."

PASSING COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Joseph Webb, a native of England, aged sixty-five years, was taken into custody by officer Files, of the Twenty-second precinct police, on a charge of passing counterfeit five and ten cent pieces. In the possession of the accused were found twenty five of the bogus half dimes and thirty of the dimes. The prisoner was handed over to the custody of the United States Marshal, to be disposed of before the United States Commissioner.

City Intelligence.

MEETING OF THE SONS OF VERMONT.—The Sons of Vermont held a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, and completed their organization. The Committee on Reception and Arrangements presented a beautiful badge, with the Vermont coat of arms and the motto "Welcome, Sons of Vermont;" also a beautiful banner, which was received with cheers and adopted. After a lengthy and happy exchange of sentiments, it was voted to hold a reception at the Metropolitan Hotel this evening, at eight o'clock, and the Sons of Vermont, and the descendants of Vermonters and their wives and daughters are requested to be present.

BATTALION DRILL OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—A battalion drill of the Seventy-first regiment New York State Militia, Col. Henry Martin, will come off this evening at the lower arsenal, corner of Elm and White streets. A limited number of persons will be allowed to witness the evolutions of this regiment, which distinguished itself in so signal a manner at Bull run.

THE AQUATIC BIRDS IN CENTRAL PARK.—The ice above the oak bridge across a portion of the upper lake of the Central Park has been taken away, and the space fenced off. The swans and a few other aquatic birds will be brought down from Mount St. Vincent to-day, and placed in the waters thus cleared.

Charge of Stabbing on the High Seas.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Before Richard E. Stilwell, Esq.

MARCH 6.—*The United States vs. Pedro Astorga and Perfecto Silos.*—The prisoners were examined on a charge of assaulting James Walker, second mate of the American ship Flodden, on the 9th of November, with a knife, while on a voyage from Valentia, in Spain, to Cardiff, in Wales. Astorga was committed for trial, and the other prisoner was remanded for further examination.

Personal Intelligence.

Louis Molina, Minister from Central America to the United States; W. T. Cunningham, of Montreal; F. G. Thompson, of Orange county, and Reuben Mabley, of New York, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Colonel Loomis, of the United States Army; Dr. J. Sampson, of Paris; C. A. Grinnell and W. Poindexter, of Baltimore; E. Washburn, Jr., G. E. Newhall and A. Glover, of Boston; A. M. Wheeler, of Buffalo; W. C. Hubbard, of Chicago; C. R. Carling, of Portland; F. H. Crassons and wife, of Yonkers, and A. B. Kingsland, of Pennsylvania, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel S. A. Alford, from Fort McHenry; Professor W. H. Mayes, of Chicago; Charles Robb, of New York; S. C. Parsons, of West Hampton, and H. M. Stratton and wife, of Massachusetts, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

H. R. Horton, C. Harding and W. Claflin, of Boston; H. B. Tecera and W. Cummings, of Philadelphia; N. Higginbotham, of Oneida; J. S. Dunlap, of Boston; Dr. J. Lawes, of the United States Navy; E. D. Fitch and lady, of Ferris; C. C. Hewitt and C. F. Bank, of California, are stopping at the Astor House.

Judge Nott, of Albany; Wm. Kidd, of Rochester; Hon. H. L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; B. Crane, of Boston; Gen. James, of Rhode Island; Hon. A. Ready, of New York; G. Y. Learned and Wm. Pollock, of Pittsfield, and J. Macdonald, of Canada, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

S. S. Cobb, of Michigan; E. Gilmore and wife, of Cincinnati; Ira Davenport, of Bath; Capt. J. T. Wright, of California; C. G. Cook, of Boston; C. W. Bowen, of Rhode Island; Lieut. Greeley, of the United States Army; Henry Wick, of Cleveland; Samuel Norris, of Massachusetts; J. H. Cannon, of Kentucky, and W. H. Tilford, of St. Louis, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

MONTREAL ELECTION.—After six days' polling, Jean Louis Beaudry is elected Mayor of Montreal, by 340 majority over ... and for Councillors, Messrs. Bulmer, Martin ... The whole number of qualified voters in ...

[illegible]

The Turf.

A meeting of gentlemen turfmen will be held this evening at 616 Broadway, "to devise ways and means to insure a racing campaign in the North the ensuing season." There are at the present time a large number of excellent stables in Kentucky and Tennessee ready to start for the North, provided fair inducements can be offered, in purses to run for, to guarantee their expenses of travel, &c., &c., and the meeting to-night is for the purpose of seeing what can be done towards reviving in this vicinity the time honored sports of the turf. Gentlemen willing to give their aid, should by all means attend the meeting.

The Navy.

The United States sloop-of-war St. Louis, twenty-one guns, discharged her pilot and stood to sea out of Delaware Bay on Wednesday, February 12, bound for the Mediterranean, as before reported.

MR. GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.—Mr. Gottschalk performs this evening and to-morrow in Washington, after which he will visit Baltimore and Philadelphia, and will return to New York on the 17th for a single concert, on his way to the West. He was accompanied to Washington by the Gran troupe. He gave in New York, since his début here on the 11th of February, twelve concerts, three in Brooklyn, one in Hartford, one in New Haven, one in Newark and two in Philadelphia, all of which, pecuniarily as well as artistically, were great successes.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. J. S. Clarke takes his benefit at this establishment to-night. He offers on this occasion, perhaps, the greatest variety of attractions ever presented in a single evening's entertainment. He will appear first in a new farce expressly written for him, entitled "Washington's Coat," then in "Toodles," and, lastly, in a new local comicality, as it is termed, entitled "Paul Pry in New York." "Uncle Tom's Cabin" winds up the programme.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.—Miss Fanny Herring takes her benefit at this house this evening. We bespeak for this clever young actress a full attendance.

THE LATE NEW YORK ATHENÆUM.—The abolition play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has dismally failed at the New York Athenæum (formerly Wallack's theatre), and the house will be closed for a week, and is to be repainted and refurnished. This failure of an abolition play shows a very healthy state of the public mind, and we may add that the play has been attractive at no theatre in the city, in spite of excellent acting, and that, with extraordinarily good judgment, the directors of the Brooklyn Academy have refused to allow it to be produced at that establishment. The Athenæum will reopen, under its present management, with a new local, spectacular play. Mesdames Hough and Chanfrau, and other popular artists, are engaged, and Koppitz will conduct the orchestra. With a better play, better actors, better scenery and a better name for the establishment, we wish the management better success.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

ALLEN—WATKINS.—On Sunday, March 2, by the Rev. J. Dowling, JOHN H. ALLEN, of New York, to EMMA M. WATKINS, of Boston.

Boston papers please copy.

CHAMOTT—GANT.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, March 5, at the First Presbyterian church, by the Rev. D. M. Seward, FERDINAND H. CHAMOTT to HATTIE A., youngest daughter of Fielding S. Gant, all of the above place.

HANCOCK—DAVIS.—At the residence of Edward Quarles, Esq., Harford county, Maryland, on Monday, February 24, by the Rev. Edward Colburn, Major A. M. HANCOCK, United States Consul at Malaga, Spain, to Miss FANNIE A. DAVIS, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Davis, of Harford county, Maryland.

Galignani's Messenger, Paris, France, please copy.

HUNTER—URQUHART.—On Thursday, March 6, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. Joseph Sanderson, JAMES S. HUNTER to MARY K., daughter of Alex. Urquhart, Esq., both of Scotland.

MORRISON—FARNHAM.—On Thursday, March 6, at Christ Church, by the Rev. F. S. Wiley, JAMES MORRISON, Jr., to CAROLINE THOMPSON FARNHAM ...

New Haven papers please copy.

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...

WARD.—On Tuesday, March 5, EDWARD J. WARD, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 151 East Eleventh street.

WARD.—On Thursday morning, March 6, ORINTHIA P. WARD, widow of Benjamin P. Ward, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral service, this (Friday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from her late residence, 230 East Tenth street. Her remains will be taken to East Chester for interment.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, March 6—6 P. M.

Money is abundant. The brokers are paying 6 and 7 per cent. Parties who have spare funds can still use them in Wall street, if not at 7 at 6 per cent. Paper is scarce; first class names sell at 5½ a 7. We learn that the government disbursing officers will issue to creditors the certificates of indebtedness authorized by the recent act of Congress, so as to save confusion at the Treasury Department.

Exchange is firm but inactive. Bankers' rates are 112¾ a 113 for sterling, and 5.60 a 5.65 for francs. There are very few bills in market; but the demand is light. Most of the purchases to-day were on account of Havana houses. Gold improved a shade this morning. There were large sales at 102⅛, and 102¼ was given, buyer sixty. The California steamer arrived to-day with $679,075 in gold.

Stocks were generally firm this morning. In Erie and Central and one or two other descriptions there was a slight advance. The Michigan shares were all ¼ a ⅜ per cent better, on the strength of the large earnings of both roads. It is supposed that the Michigan Central will declare another dividend on 1st of June. Nothing is known of the prospects of dividends on the Michigan guaranteed; but the earnings of the road are so far in excess of interest and expenses that it cannot be long before dividends are resumed. Galena rose ⅜, and Illinois Central ¼, at the morning board. On the other hand, Panama fell off 1 per cent, Reading ¼, and Pittsburg ⅛. Governments were not quite so firm as yesterday. The market is one of expectancy, the general feeling among brokers and speculators being that the success of our arms and the ease in monetary circles which will follow the issue of Treasury notes by government are calculated to render the bull more profitable than the bear side. Between the boards very little business was transacted. ...

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SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 26	MOON SETS	morn 12 10
SUN SETS	5 55	HIGH WATER	morn 12 33

Port of New York, March 6, 1862.

CLEARED.

Steamship Melita (Br), Burroughs, Liverpool—Howland & Aspinwall.
Steamship Congress (Belg), Luning, London—Bruguiere & Thebaud.
Ship Samoset, Briggs, Falmouth—C C Duncan & Co.
Ship Alt Mecklenburg (Meck), Keef, Queenstown—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Bark Edmund (Brem), Wohlmann, Liverpool—Hennings & Gosling.
Bark Hamlet (Ham), Hogemann, Cork and a market—Ruger Bros.
Bark Dissette & Pecoul (Fr), Lamcaud, Havre—Boyd & Hincken.
Bark W O'Swald (Ham), Hell, Hamburg—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Bark Mayflower, Duell, Barbados—H Trowbridge's Sons.
Brig Alice (Br), Eaklie, Marseilles—H J & C A Henoelf.
Brig Porto Pinto (Brem), Hachtmann, Port au Platt—C F & H G Schmidt.
Schr Hannah, Loud, Jamaica—Brett, Son & Co.
Schr C H Cook, Sparks, Jacmel—E Bech.
Schr Phebe, Morrow, Havana—Dollner, Potter & Co.
Schr Canning (Br), Monroe, Cornwallis—D R Dewolf.
Schr S Pearsall, Pearsall, Georgetown—S S Parker.
Schr Camden Eagle, Keller, Baltimore—L Kenny.
Schr W Capes, Van Name, Baltimore—L Kenny.
Schr Lavinia Jane, Ketchum, Baltimore—M Bedell.
Schr J F Ferris, Bush, Deal's Island—Master.
Schr Georgia, Morris, Smyrna, Del—Dayton & Sprague.
Schr G P Taylor, Willetts, Great Egg Harbor—L Kenny.
Schr Sarah, Holden, Rockland—W S Brown & Co.
Schr J W Franklin, Boston—Dayton & Sprague.
Schr J M Freeman, York, Bristol—L Kenny.

ARRIVED.

Steamship City of New York (Br), Petrie, Liverpool, Feb 19, via Queenstown 20th, ... with mdse and passengers, to John G Dale.
Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, Feb 25, with passengers and specie, to D B Allen.
...

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